





Today's  
Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

STOCKBROKERS TELEGRAM CODE.  
Cloth; 492 pp.—\$50; Postage Extra.  
Approval."CODE."  
c/o Office of This Paper.  
Hongkong, 25th November, 1899. [1468a]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

STEAM FOR  
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND  
YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"PRINZ HEINRICH,"  
of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.  
Captain H. Supper, due here with the outward  
German Mail about the 29th instant, will leave  
for the above places about 24 hours after arrival.  
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.For further particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1899. [1394a]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"COROMANDEL,"  
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND  
STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-named  
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are  
being landed and placed at their risk in the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each  
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark  
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the  
Goods are landed.This vessel brings on Cargo:—  
From London, &c., ex S.S. *Victoria & Arabia*.  
From Persian Gulf, ex S.S. *Pamba*.  
Optional Goods will be landed here unless  
instructions are given to the contrary before  
1 P.M., TO-DAY.Goods not cleared by the 1st December, at 4  
P.M. will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in  
any case whatever.All damaged Packages must be left in the  
Godowns and a certificate of the damage ob-  
tained from the Godown Company within ten  
days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which  
no Claims will be recognised.H. A. RITCHIE,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1899. [15]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP,  
LONDON, COLOMBO AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship.

"KAMAKURA MARU,"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees  
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods  
are being landed and placed at their risk in the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each  
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark  
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the  
Goods are landed.Optional Goods will be landed here unless  
instructions are given to the contrary before  
Noon, TO-MORROW.Goods not cleared by the 30th instant, will  
be subject to rent.  
All ship-damaged packages must be left in the  
Godowns where they will be examined  
on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, and  
MONDAY, the 4th December, both days at  
10 A.M., upon notice of such damage being sent  
in beforehand to this office.All claims must reach the undersigned before  
the 4th December, or they will not be recognised.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1899. [1467a]

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the "HONGKONG  
TELEGRAPH" have this Day been  
removed to No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL, Second Floor, (the premises  
formerly occupied by Messrs. POWELL & Co.)  
to which address all communications should  
be addressed.ETH. F. SKERTCHLY,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1899.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
LIMITED.AS USUAL AT THIS SEASON OF  
THE YEAR WE ARE  
OFFERING  
FOR SALE AN UNIQUE  
SELECTION OF THE PUREST  
AND BEST  
CONFECTIONERY,  
FROM THE  
SIMPLEST QUALITY  
TO THAT OF THE MOST REFINED  
DESCRIPTION.IMPORTED FROM THE LEADING  
LONDON AND PARISIAN  
HOUSES.A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
LIMITED,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1899.

## TELEGRAMS.

Special to the "Hongkong Telegraph."

LI HUNG-CHANG TO VISIT  
TREATY PORTS.

SHANGHAI, November 25th.

Li Hung-chang has been appointed, by  
the Empress Dowager, Imperial Commis-  
sioner of Commercial Affairs and has been  
commanded to visit the various Treaty Ports  
and thoroughly investigate commercial  
affairs therein.Received at 4.10 p.m.  
Published at 7.00 p.m.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Indisposition of Lord Salisbury.

LONDON, November 23rd.

Lord Salisbury is suffering from influenza  
and unable to transact business.

## The War.

Several reports suggest the conclusion that  
the Boers are making a determined rush  
towards Pietermaritzburg. Their largest force  
of 7,000 men, with guns, is reported 25 miles  
from Howick under the personal command  
of General Joubert, and 3,000 Free Staters  
are marching East via Fort Nottingham.

## Sorties from Kimberley.

The Kimberley garrison made two sorties  
on the 16th and 17th and sharp fighting took  
place. British casualties one killed and nine  
wounded.

## Chinese in the Philippines.

Consequent on fresh Chinese protests  
President McKinley has instructed General  
Otis to simply carry out in the Philippines  
the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act  
as applied in America.

## The War.

The Boers commenced shelling the British  
camp at the Mooi River yesterday. No  
damage was done.General Hildyard, with about 2,000 men,  
commands at Estcourt, thus two bodies are  
isolated from the base where General Clery  
is collecting his forces and resting the newly  
landed cavalry and artillery horses.

## Great Britain.

Mr. Chamberlain visited Lord Salisbury  
at Hatfield on Wednesday and went to  
Windsor yesterday, where he conferred with  
Graf von Hatzfeldt and afterwards with  
Count von Buelow. The Emperor William  
then received Mr. Chamberlain.

## The Relief of Kimberley.

News from the Orange River station states  
that on the 23rd instant the British engaged  
the enemy at Belmont. The Artillery  
practise was magnificent and the infantry  
carried the hills at the point of the bayonet,  
clearing the Boers out of their positions.

## Movements of General Buller.

General Buller has gone to Natal.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:—  
On the 25th at 11.35 a.m. the barometer has  
risen slightly in the Philippines, fallen moder-  
ately on the China coast. Pressure remains  
high over China. Gradients slight on the coast,  
moderate with fresh monsoon in the N. part of  
the China Sea. FORECAST:—Moderate N.E.  
winds; fine.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. Harry Franklin gave a very successful  
light-of-hand performance on board H.M.S.  
Centurion yesterday evening. It is to be re-  
peated to-night on board the *Endymion*.THE congregation of the Union Church will be  
pleased to hear that their pastor, the Rev. G. J.  
Williams arrived to-day by the *Coromandel* and  
will preach to-morrow, morning and evening.THE Acting Consul-General for the Nether-  
lands courteously informs us that he has re-  
ceived telegraphic advice from the Govern-  
ment of Netherlands India to the effect that  
Hongkong is now proclaimed a non-infected  
port and all quarantine restrictions have been  
rescinded.THE Regimental Cup tie match played yester-  
day afternoon between B and G Cos., R.W.F.,  
resulted in a win for the latter team by five  
goals to one. It will be remembered that the  
losers recently beat C Co. by eight goals to one  
so that there is every indication of G Co. carry-  
ing off the much coveted trophy.THE Band of the Hongkong Regiment will  
play at the Hongkong Hotel this evening, from  
8 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.PROGRAMME.  
1.—March. "Solid men to the front." Graffall.  
2.—Waltz. "Princess Mary." Waldteufel.  
3.—Selection. "The Telephone Girl." Glover.  
4.—Quadrille. "Hit and Miss." Glover.  
5.—Song. "Venetian Serenade." Waldteufel.  
6.—Polka. "Lipsa." Waldteufel.  
(God save the Queen.)WE would call attention to the advertisement  
in our columns by which the Governor invites  
all British Subjects to meet him at 12 o'clock  
on Monday for the purpose of considering  
the best means of raising funds for the assist-  
ance of the widows and orphans of those who  
fall in the Transvaal. This is to supplement  
the efforts of our contemporary the *China Mail*  
who have set the ball rolling in Hongkong, with  
their "Misses and Wids Fund."In our report of the Legislative Council meet-  
ing in last night's issue, in the second para-  
graph, we inadvertently allowed a compositor  
to substitute the name of the Hon. T. H. White-  
head in place of that of the Hon. Colonial  
Secretary. We apologise for the mistake. Mr.  
Whitehead is not Colonial Secretary yet but  
our erring compositor appears to have a shrewd  
idea as to the best manner in which to put the  
Hongkong administrative body right. We wish  
his change could be effected.KONORAH, the modern witch and mistress of  
mysteries, who is now performing in Shanghai,  
will, we understand, visit Hongkong shortly  
with her company and will give three per-  
formances, opening about the 5th proximo. In  
a recent issue the *Japan Gazette* said:—"The  
Modern Witch and Mistress of Mysteries, as  
she is aptly styled on the programme gave her  
initial performance in the Public Hall on  
Saturday evening, and a large audience had  
assembled when Mr. Berol opened the proceed-  
ings with an exhibition of conjuring. Each  
feat was exceedingly well performed and met  
with a hearty reception from the audience.  
Madame Konorah gave some exhibitions of  
thought reading, in the course of which she  
displayed remarkable skill and ability."  
The entertainment is well worth a visit.H. E. KANG YI, Assistant Grand Secretary,  
President of the Board of War, has at last  
returned for Peking, says the *N. C. D. News* of  
17th. He came down south, it will be re-  
membered, by the *Anping* and seemed to have  
taken a liking for that steamer, as he signified  
his desire to return north by her. But on  
Tuesday afternoon he suddenly received a wire  
from his friends in Peking giving the news that  
again at preventing him from returning to  
Peking. This decided him to take the first  
steamer leaving for Tientsin, the *Hsin-yi*. The  
suddenness of Kang Yi's departure is said to  
have taken the local mandarins by such surprise  
that there was much confusion in seeing him  
off, each mandarin appearing singly or in  
couples, instead of all together headed by the  
Taotai and the Lieut.-Colonel in Command of  
the City Garrison, who are the chief civil and  
military mandarins of this port. So anxious  
was Kang Yi to get to Tientsin without being  
turned off midway by a telegram ordering him  
to proceed to Szechuan, as was the intention  
of Jung Lu and Prince Ching, that he desired  
the *Hsin-yi* to proceed straight up to Tangku  
without calling at Chefoo.The statement dated 13th March shows the  
balance of 1898's assets. Liabilities on 31st  
December 1898 were £213,358.39, whereas  
the balance of Assets as £21,036.91, or an in-  
crease of £37,698.55. How does this arise?From the former sum of £213,358.39 there is  
deducted in the statement £123,334.14. "Balance  
of 1898 Loan," which, without explanation, is  
unintelligible. The Loan Accounts are supposed  
to be kept separate from the general revenue of  
the Colony. The return does not contain a  
statement of the present position of the Loan  
Fund. Has it all been expended? If so, has it  
all been expended? If so, has it all been expended?  
on loan works, i.e., on the works for which it  
was specifically borrowed, or has any portion  
of it been taken and applied in aid of the  
general revenue of the Colony? If so, then  
the money borrowed from the Loan Funds for  
general purposes should appear somewhere  
as an item of revenue, and the amount due  
from general revenue to the Loan Fund should  
have appeared as a liability. The  
Returns by the Treasurer of the Assets and  
Liabilities of the Colony at the end of 1898 are  
not comprehensible as they stand, and are in  
need of very considerable explanations and  
additions.The final settlement of the Estimates for  
1900 should be postponed until these accounts  
are cleared up and re-stated.According to His Excellency the  
Governor's statement at the Treasury's  
Reception referred to, there will be a  
surplus on 31st December next, over and  
above the current expenses, in round num-  
bers, of \$400,000, and the Estimates for  
next year provide for an Expenditure  
on Public Works "Extraordinary" during  
1900 of \$331,100 only. The actual amount  
available for Public Works "Extraordinary" in  
1900 is said to be \$400,000, plus the estimated  
surplus Revenue over the ordinary estimated  
Expenditure during the year, say \$436,720, or  
an aggregate of \$836,720.It is not that, with the large number of im-  
portant public works now pressing for at-  
tention, many of them most urgently required, so  
small an amount out of the admittedly available  
surplus revenue is to be applied in 1900 in the  
execution of such works?5. There is only one apparent justification  
for this very small estimate for  
Public Works "Extraordinary" in 1900, and  
that is the necessity (if it exists) of the  
Public Works Department to proceed with  
works during the year to a greater extent than  
the amount estimated for \$331,100; but that is,  
in fact, no justification or excuse as the remedy  
is a simple and easy one, to adequately in-  
crease the strength of the Department either  
temporarily or permanently, or to get the nec-  
essary work done under the supervision of  
competent local architects.Instead of increasing the strength of the Public  
Works Department to meet urgent public  
necessities the Estimates for the coming year  
show a reduction in its strength, especially in  
Engineers, from what it was a few years ago.This is a matter which urgently needs re-  
consideration before the final approval of the  
Estimates and the passing of the Appropriation  
Ordinance for 1900.6. There is apparently abundant available  
funds for the more urgently needed public  
works. The sound basis on which to proceed  
in the expenditure of the money is in the order of  
their importance and urgency, to take the most  
urgent in hand without delay and to devote a  
portion of the funds in hand to providing, as an  
extraordinary expenditure, the necessary staff  
for the purpose of superintending the work.There is no reason why an estimate for  
Extraordinary Public Works should not include  
the provision of an extraordinary supply of  
officers to superintend their execution.7. What are the Extraordinary Public Works  
now in contemplation, and which of these are  
in their order the most urgent and the most  
important?8. His Excellency the Governor pointed out  
in his address to Council the "overwhelming  
importance of eradicating the scourge of  
plague, and that, if any information could be  
obtained throwing light upon the causes of it,  
just arisen, and buried itself in the ceiling  
of the second room. The deceased leaves a  
wife and children. The funeral took place  
yesterday.OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.  
JULY 1899.Dr. Geo. H. Bateson Wright, D.D., course  
ously sends us the following:—  
Superintending Examiner—Rev T. W. Pearce.  
BOYS.Senior A.A.  
(Q) Hayward, C. B. (Q) Tse Ching fong.  
(Q) Ching fong, C. B. (Q) Tse Ching fong.  
(Q) Ching fong, C. B. (Q) Tse Ching fong.  
Hayward was Distinguished in English.Juniors.  
(D) Compton, T. (D) Agan, D.  
(D) Hastings, C. E. (D) Remedios, C. A.  
(D) Long, E. (D) Rosario, E. T.  
(D) Strangman, R. T. (D) Li Yat chui.  
(Q) Ghulamali, R.Over Age.  
(D) Choy Pó Sien.  
Preliminary.  
(D) Begley, R. R. (D) Fán Kam.  
(D) Brude, F. (D) Moy Hing, W. F.  
Over Age.  
(D) Cheung U. kwong. (D) Carvalho, V. J.GIRLS.  
Junior.  
(V) Lewis, E. (V) Schmidt, H. A.  
Preliminary (Over Age).  
(T) Carrot, M.D—Diocesan School. T—Private Tuition.  
J—St. Joseph's. V—Victoria. English.  
Q—Queen's College. School for Girls.  
Certificates may be expected in a fortnight.HONGKONG BOAT CLUB.  
In the four-oared race this afternoon Dan's  
boat came in an easy winner. A good start  
was effected, Young's crew catching the war  
first. They did not keep up the advantage  
this gained however, for before the first  
hundred yards had been covered Dan's  
crew had relieved them of the lead and  
commenced gradually drawing away, right  
to the finish. At about half distance Dan's  
clear lead of about a length whilst the  
two were neck and neck. At the Torpel  
Depot Johnston gave up and Danby paddled  
home an easy winner by 21 lengths. The fol-  
lowing were the crews.Inside position. Middle position.  
No. 1 BOAT. No. 2 BOAT.  
A. A. Barrett, H. K. R. C. H. Gale.  
J. C. Butsch. Capt. Warren, R. K.  
J. A. Freese. J. W. Cumming.  
J. D. Lumbly (stroke). G. M. Young (stroke).  
H. Bain (cox). Mr. Green R. W.  
(cox).Outside position.  
No. 3 BOAT.  
E. A. Kutsch. C. R. Stevens.  
A. Ellis. R. F. Johnston (stroke).  
S. Stevens (cox).No time was taken. Col. Retallick, H. K.  
acted as starter and Umpire and Mr. W. A.  
strong as Judge.SUICIDE OF A SERGEANT.  
We regret to have to announce this sad de-  
cease of Sergeant Healy 25th Co. E.D.R.A. who  
took place this morning a little before noon.  
The deceased, who had recently been discharging  
his duties, after taking the officer on duty  
from hospital, after the Canteen, at which he  
for the day round the Canteen, at which he  
in charge, was put under arrest for some  
military misdemeanour, when he arrived at  
R.A. Sergeants' Mess. He immediately  
went to his quarters, picked up a carbine, and  
putting the muzzle under his chin, pulled the  
trigger, the bullet penetrating the brain, caus-  
ing instantaneous death, and thus ending a  
life of suffering, passed through the ceiling  
of the room above, and fell into the bed and  
pillow, from which Sergeant Todd, who was  
just arisen, and buried itself in the ceiling  
of the second room. The deceased leaves a  
wife and children. The funeral took place  
yesterday.

## PROTEST BY MR. WHITEHEAD.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead has sent us the  
following for publication:—Protest by the undersigned Unofficial Member  
of the Legislative Council of Hongkong  
with reference to the Estimates for Public  
Works "Extraordinary" during the year  
1900, and against the refusal of the  
Government to reconsider and remodel  
them.A careful consideration of the Estimates  
for the coming year and of the statement to  
the Council with which His Excellency the  
Governor introduced the Estimates, suggest  
one or two points in connection with the  
financial position of the Colony generally and  
especially in connection with the Public  
Works "Extraordinary" proposed to be executed  
or commenced in 1900, which appear to  
require attention and consideration.1. In the first place the Colony is to be con-  
gratulated upon the fact that, in spite of the  
very large and totally unforeseen expenditure  
incurred in taking over the New Territory, the  
corrected Estimates for the current year show  
a probable credit balance on the 31st Decem-  
ber next of \$400,000, including therein a  
balance from 1898 of \$90,000. The revenue in  
nearly all its items has shown a surprising  
elasticity and the amount realised by the sales  
of land has been exceptionally large. In fact,  
the greater portion of the estimated surplus is  
derived from that source. There can be no  
more convincing proof of the growth and  
prosperity of the Colony (although other proofs  
are not wanting) than this increase in the  
quantity of land sold and the amount of premium  
realised on such sales.2. His Excellency the Governor in his open-  
ing statement put the credit balance from last  
year at \$90,000 or thereabouts, and the balance  
at the end of the current year as shown by the  
corrected Estimates at about \$315,000, so mak-  
ing up the estimated total of \$400,000. His  
figures for 1898 are taken apparently from the  
Treasurer's Financial Returns laid on the table  
with the draft Estimates (Paper No. 40 of 1899).This paper in its amended form includes two  
statements of the Assets and Liabilities  
of the Colony at the end of 1898 differ-  
ing very considerably from one another  
and both of which cannot be  
correct. His Excellency seems to have adopted  
that dated the 13th March, 1899, and it un-  
doubtedly seems to be the more correct as it  
contains a statement of the arrears of taxes and  
Crown rent still outstanding and to be collect-  
ed on 31st December, 1898; but the faulty and  
even as amended appears to contain a number  
of errors. Among the liabilities the head-  
Treasurer includes \$207,080.76 under the head  
of "Deposits." This amount is not a liability  
probably represents monies deposited with the  
Government in connection with the Praya  
Reclamation, by suitors in the Supreme Court,  
and otherwise. The principal items should be  
stated. It would appear as if these monies  
have been applied in aid of the general revenue  
although described as "not available" and as  
monies to be kept separate.The statement dated 13th March shows the  
balance of 1898's assets. Liabilities on 31st  
December 1898 were £213,358.39, whereas  
the balance of Assets as £21,036.91, or an in-  
crease of £37,698.55. How does this arise?From the former sum of £213,358.39 there is  
deducted in the statement £123,334.14. "Balance  
of 1898 Loan," which, without explanation, is  
unintelligible. The Loan Accounts are supposed  
to be kept separate from the general revenue of  
the Colony. The return does not contain a  
statement of the present position of the Loan  
Fund. Has it all been expended? If so, has it  
all been expended? If so, has it all been expended?  
on loan works, i.e., on the works for which it  
was specifically borrowed, or has any portion  
of it been taken and applied in aid of the  
general revenue of the Colony? If so, then  
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are cleared up and re-stated.According to His Excellency the  
Governor's statement at the Treasury's  
Reception referred to, there will be a  
surplus on 31st December next, over and  
above the current expenses, in round num-  
bers, of \$400,000, and the Estimates for  
next year provide for an Expenditure  
on Public Works "Extraordinary" during  
1900 of \$331,100 only. The actual amount  
available for Public Works "Extraordinary" in  
1900 is said to be \$400,000, plus the estimated  
surplus Revenue over the ordinary estimated  
Expenditure during the year, say \$436,720, or  
an aggregate of \$836,720.It is not that, with the large number of im-  
portant public works now pressing for at-  
tention, many of them most urgently required, so  
small an amount out of the admittedly available  
surplus revenue is to be applied in 1900 in the  
execution of such works?5. There is only one apparent justification  
for this very small estimate for  
Public Works "Extraordinary" in 1900, and  
that is the necessity (if it exists) of the  
Public Works Department to proceed with  
works during the year to a greater extent than  
the amount estimated for \$331,100; but that is,  
in fact, no justification or excuse as the remedy  
is a simple and easy one, to adequately in-  
crease the strength of the Department either  
temporarily or permanently, or to get the nec-  
essary work done under the supervision of  
competent local architects.Instead of increasing the strength of the Public  
Works Department to meet urgent public  
necessities the Estimates for the coming year  
show a reduction in its strength, especially in  
Engineers, from what it was a few years ago.This is a matter which urgently needs re-  
consideration before the final approval of the  
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works. The sound basis on which to proceed  
in the expenditure of the money is in the order of  
their importance and urgency, to take the most  
urgent in hand without delay and to devote a  
portion of the funds in hand to providing, as an  
extraordinary expenditure, the necessary staff  
for the purpose of superintending the work.There is no reason why an estimate for  
Extraordinary Public Works should not include  
the provision of an extraordinary supply of  
officers to superintend their execution.7. What are the Extraordinary Public Works  
now in contemplation, and which of these are  
in their order the most urgent and the most  
important?8. His Excellency the Governor pointed out  
in his address to Council the "overwhelming  
importance of eradicating the scourge of  
plague, and that, if any information could be  
obtained throwing light upon the causes of it,  
just arisen, and buried itself in the ceiling  
of the second room. The deceased leaves a  
wife and children. The funeral took place  
yesterday.On this point there can be no difference  
of opinion. It appears strange that among the  
Public Works "Extraordinary" estimated for,  
no provision is made for any work of any  
importance directly bearing on the Sanitation  
of the Colony or aiming at the improvement of  
the dwellings of the poorer classes of the  
Chinese population, it being common knowl-  
edge that the defective construction of numer-  
ous Chinese dwellings, the want of light and  
air, the overcrowding, and the absence of all  
sanitary appliances for the use of the vast  
Chinese population, are among the contributory  
if not the main causes of the plague.9. More Public Latrines are most urgently  
required. There is nothing from a sanitary  
point of view more urgently necessary. For  
want of them, as Mr. Drury, Sanitary Surveyor,  
points out in his admirable report, dated 5th  
August last, the whole fruits of our expenditure  
on the drainage of the Colony during the last  
ten years is so much money thrown away. The  
sewers themselves. The subsoil is still being  
steadily saturated with filth. Innumerable  
houses are still the water closets and urinals of  
a large number of the native population. The  
necessity for "public urinals and for many  
more of them, and for the taking over of the  
existing private latrines in the Colony, has  
been the subject of the most pressing recom-  
mendations to the Government since the first arrival  
of the late Colonial Surgeon in the early  
seventies.Every Sanitary Authority has  
reported in favour of it (See Evidence and  
Appendix annexed to the report of the Insani-  
tary Properties Commission dated 9th March,  
1898); but there is no provision at all in the  
Estimates for the purchase of private latrines  
and provision for the erection of only one  
public latrine during 1900. This is a waste of  
which ought to be taken in hand instantly and  
carried out promptly in its entirety.Another urgent public work from a sanitary  
point of view is the overhauling and cleansing  
of the storm-water drains—old and new—which  
are still practically sewers and a grave danger  
to the Colony. Mr. Drury clearly attributes  
the steady increase of typhoid in the Colony to  
these drain-sewers.10. There are hundreds of houses in the  
Colony condemned by every Sanitary Authority  
which has ever inspected them as uninhabitable  
either in whole or in part. There is nothing  
in the Estimates to indicate that this evil is to  
be attacked in any way. It cannot be done  
without expense and reconstructed by the Govern-  
ment, or the owners should be forced to recon-  
struct, or improve, with compensation, or  
Government should build model premises for  
the poorer classes of Chinese at Taipingshan  
or elsewhere; but there is evidently no settled  
plan for dealing with these houses and no  
money provided by the Estimates for even a  
single experiment in this line.Why is not something done or attempted  
to be done, after all the years of enquiry and  
report?The Estimates for 1900 provide for an ex-  
penditure (Items 24 and 25 Details Extraor-  
dinary Public Works) of about \$15,000 for  
sewerage of Victoria and miscellaneous drainage  
works, but these are of the ordinary character  
and do not attack the sanitary problem in any  
way. In the Estimates there is a list of 32  
items of Public Works "Extraordinary" of  
various kinds, but none of them is a sanitary  
work, or one really urgent and necessary to  
the Colony (non-sanitary).The Shelter for chair coolies at the Peak,  
a mere flea-bite so far as expense  
is concerned, is omitted, although it might well  
be so small, be brought into the ordinary cur-  
rent expenditure. It is a work which every  
consideration of humanity should impel to the  
speedy construction. It is a question of the  
health of the working men, who for our conveni-  
ence are exposed to all the inclemencies of  
the weather. It should be put in hand and  
completed before money is expended on a Peak  
Shelter, yet it cannot be done. Why not?No plans or details of the building have yet  
been laid before the Public Works Committee  
in connection with Governor's Peak Residence  
for their approval, and no money has been  
voted for it, yet money is being spent on the  
site.11. The most important and most pressing  
public building is undoubtedly the Post Office.  
Fifteen years ago it was reported in the plainest  
language that the present Post Office was much  
too small for the work which had to be done in  
it. In 1899 a strong Committee reported:—  
"The accommodation in the Post Office, in  
spite of the recent arrangement by which the  
offices of the Attorney General and Crown  
Solicitor have been placed at the disposal of  
the Department, is so cramped that there is not  
sufficient room for the two heavy mails at a  
time, while the space devoted to the business  
of the parcels post is insufficient to secure the  
safe custody of parcels."



## FOOTBALL COMMENTS.

The match on Monday last between the Club and the Royal Artillery was, without doubt, the best which has taken place this season. The Club were without Howard and Lowe while the Artillery were without several from the 38th Co. otherwise both teams were at practically full strength. From start to finish the game was hard fought all through, every player was working for all he was worth and the result was as spirited a game as the spectators could wish for. The result was a draw, neither side having scored. During the latter half the Club were pressing most of the time, but otherwise there was no advantage on either side. The Artillery played up well, considering that the team had probably never played together before, played a very good game indeed. Their defence was the strongest part of the team, especially the half-backs, and the centre half in particular. This gentleman played in socks and shoes and seemed to trouble no more about kicks or bruises than if he had been playing in the nursery. The forwards played a good game but were not very well together, the right wing not seeming to be able to combine with each other or the rest of the forwards. The Club defence played a very hard game and were, without doubt, the mainstay of the team, in fact it was a back and half-backs match. The two Club backs acquitted themselves very well, especially the right back and it was a treat to watch his powerful kicking at times, a feature which has been lacking in the Club back play for several seasons. The left back, although not playing quite so strongly as his mate, showed very well and showed he possessed both speed and resource. With a little more practice these two will make a very useful pair. There was nothing much to choose between the halves, they all worked hard and vigorously; a little wildness and carelessness was, at times, to be observed in their play, particularly the wing halves, but this should disappear as the season progresses.

The forwards worked well, up to a certain point and there they failed altogether. The result was a draw, neither side having scored. During the latter half the Club were pressing most of the time, but otherwise there was no advantage on either side. The Artillery played up well, considering that the team had probably never played together before, played a very good game indeed. Their defence was the strongest part of the team, especially the half-backs, and the centre half in particular. This gentleman played in socks and shoes and seemed to trouble no more about kicks or bruises than if he had been playing in the nursery. The forwards played a good game but were not very well together, the right wing not seeming to be able to combine with each other or the rest of the forwards. The Club defence played a very hard game and were, without doubt, the mainstay of the team, in fact it was a back and half-backs match. The two Club backs acquitted themselves very well, especially the right back and it was a treat to watch his powerful kicking at times, a feature which has been lacking in the Club back play for several seasons. The left back, although not playing quite so strongly as his mate, showed very well and showed he possessed both speed and resource. With a little more practice these two will make a very useful pair. There was nothing much to choose between the halves, they all worked hard and vigorously; a little wildness and carelessness was, at times, to be observed in their play, particularly the wing halves, but this should disappear as the season progresses.

The second team drew their match on Wednesday but there was not much football in it, the players rushing about all over the place on the "lets-have-a-kick-at-any-price" principle. Let us hope they will soon settle steadily down to trying to play the game.

Two excellent Rugby matches were played, especially Thursday's, and the Club may congratulate themselves on winning it. With a little careful training the team should with practice from the strength which has represented the Club for many seasons.

We understand the Barfleur are very disappointed at their entry being too late for the competition. It was received by telegram two days after the draw.

On Monday afternoon on the Happy Valley, the Hongkong Football Club will play a Company of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Kick-off at a quarter past four o'clock. The Club team will be—F. H. Kew, goal; B. M. Johnston and C. H. P. Hay, halves; H. W. Looker, C. T. Kew and W. Howard, halves; J. E. Lee, H. E. Green, J. F. Noble, H. C. R. Hancock and J. D. Danby, forwards.

On Wednesday the Hongkong Football Club will play H.M. destroyers *Faint and Whiting*. Kick-off at half-past four sharp. The A team will be—D. Wood, goal; C. H. P. Hay and H. Pinckney, backs; T. W. Hornby, S. L. Jenkins and A. M. Beattie, halves; J. E. Lee, E. J. Libaud, A. F. Williamson, H. A. Seth and F. H. Kew, forwards.

On Thursday the Club will play a return match with the Navy under Rugby rules. The following Shield Ties have been arranged—

Saturday, Dec. 9th, D Co., R.W.F., v. H Company, R.W.F.  
Saturday, Dec. 16th, A Company, R.W.F., v. 38th Company, R.A.  
Friday, Dec. 22nd, Engineers' Institute, v. F Company, R.W.F.  
Saturday, Dec. 23rd, G Company, R.W.F., v. Victoria Recreation Club.

Saturday, Dec. 30th, Hongkong Football Club v. 25th Company, Southern Division, R.A.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.  
To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."  
SIR,—I have waded through H. E. T.'s 3 volume novel, with its humorous preface, in your yesterday's issue, but can make nothing of it. As it seems unfair to provoke him to further painful efforts, this discussion, as far as I am concerned, is closed.

I am, Sir, &c.,  
OBSERVER.  
Hongkong, November 25th, 1899.

## PEKING.

Something very important is evidently on the tapis here just now. It looks like the calm preceding a storm, to those of the lower ranks in the government offices and *Yamen*. Officials not in the know are wondering what is going to take place, and some have even sent their families out of the city in case they may be taken to get them out of the way if the anticipated storm does burst. For once the higher officials at Court have succeeded in keeping a secret from leaking to the outside world. But the names of

these three countries as the source of the expected explosion. Further, it now transpires that the Empress Dowager's

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS are not being held merely for the sake of doing her honour but really in order to gather around her all her highest military officers with whom she can hold a grand consultation on the present crisis without exciting the suspicions of the Ministers of the Foreign Powers, who might be expected to ask

UNPLEASANT QUESTIONS as to the reason of such a grand "mobilisation" of General officers. The consultation in question took place three days ago in the Empress Dowager's Palace, at which there were present Jung Lu, Generalissimo of the Chinese armies of the North; his four Generals of Corps, Sung Ching, Tung Fu-shiang (these two hold the rank of Marshal, i.e. *Kung-fu*), Nish Shieh-cheng, and Yuan Shih-kai; and Princes Ching and Tuan, Commandant-General and Vice-Commandant-General, respectively, of the Peking Field Force, and other Muchu troops in the capital. The result was kept secret, the greatest care being taken to clear out all but the most trusted eunuchs and Palace officers on duty from the Throne-hall. It is also significant of the signs of the times that

H.I.M. KUANG HSU was also not a taker in the deliberations of this secret Military Council. But since then down to the present time of writing not a day has passed without at least two secret meetings of these Generals, either at the house where General Tung Fu-shiang is temporarily residing, the house of Jung Lu, or at the Palace of Prince Tuan. Evidently the crisis is important enough to sink all private feelings of rivalry, for

A TRUCE has been patched up between Jung Lu and Prince Ching, made, it is averred, at the express command of the Empress Dowager who threatened to cashier any impression any one who disobeyed her order. Hence, during the last few days we have been seeing these two powerful subjects of the Empress Dowager hobnobbing in the Palace Ante-room, a sight that has not been seen for some months.

THE JAPANESE, and there are at least a hundred of them here as "tourists" and what-not, seen to get on with the officials splendidly. Every courtesy is extended to them and the cordiality between the two peoples is being firmly cemented just now, a thing devoutly to be desired.—W. C. D. News.

## WAR NEWS BY WIRE.

From Our Exchanges.

## Estcourt.

LONDON, November 8th.  
Reuter, wiring from Estcourt on the 6th instant, says that a force with artillery has started for an unknown destination; but firing has been heard in the direction of Colenso.

## The Bombardment of Mafeking.

BOMBAY, November 9th.  
A telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* states that further news concerning the bombardment of Mafeking shows that the British loss was slight, notwithstanding the terrible cannonade which the Boers maintained. Under cover of this the Boers advanced in the open to attack the town. When they got within short range, the Maxim guns opened a murderous fire, before which the enemy turned and fled. Their losses were terrible.

## The Fire at Kimberley.

CALCUTTA, November 9th.  
A London special states that the fire at Kimberley is reported to have burnt itself out. Fortunately, beyond the destruction of grass for some miles around, no damage has been done.

## A Paris War Fund.

The fund started in Paris in aid of a contingent of French and other Continental volunteers, which it was intended to despatch to help the Boers, now amounts, after extraordinary efforts, to a sum sufficient to equip twelve men.

## The Fighting round Ladysmith.

LONDON, November 9th.  
The *Times* in a telegram from Maritzburg dated the 6th instant, says that later accounts of Thursday's and Friday's battles around Ladysmith modify previous details of the engagements, which were, however, successful to the British.

## A Disabled Transport.

The transport *Persia* with a squadron of the 6th Knickerbocker Dragoons, has been towed into the 6th Knickerbocker Dragoons, close to the rocks with her shaft broken and other damage.

## Royal Condolences.

The Queen has written to Lieut. Egerton's mother condoling with her in her bereavement.

## News from Delagoa.

November 10th.  
The following telegrams are published by the *Times*:  
Delagoa is full of Secret Service Police, getting information respecting the movements of the Imperial troops. The wire from Delagoa to Pretoria is not cut or broken by the recent hurricane. The principal Transvaal Agent here is agent to the Steamer Company. A commando of 800 men is near Komati Poort. Women are also leaving Durban for Pretoria with news, passes being too easily granted at Durban. I understand a commando from Colenso is marching on Greytown. I learn, also, that English sources at Johannesburg are stripped of guns and denuded of men, and police are composed of Russian Jews.

## The Basutos.

A despatch from Alwal North emphasises the growing Basuto discontent. Sir G. Y. Layden is acting splendidly, and Lerethodi is willing to accept his advice. Colenso is quiet.

## North Cape Colony.

The destruction by the Boers of the second bridge at Achterberg was obviously a defensive measure. Attempts to destroy portions of the western railway line, between there and De Aar have been frustrated by admirable precautions and repairing arrangements. The telegraph is stopped north of Burghersdorp.

## Details coming in.

BOMBAY, 10th November.  
A London telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* states that a pigeon post from Ladysmith announces that some wounded and civilians have been removed to the special encampment; and the Boers have sent in 99 wounded from Durban, all well. Kimberley was safe on November 9th, and Mafeking on October 27th. Some Gordon Highlanders wounded at Elandslaagte, declare that the Boers opened fire after showing four white flags, and their kills being conspicuous caused many deaths. President Kruger is in good health, and is quite unmoved by the course of events. After he has finished his duties he smokes placidly on his *stoep* (the verandah of his house).

## Boer Treachery and British Indignation.

CALCUTTA, November 10th.

A special telegram from London states that the utmost indignation is being felt, and expressed, in all parts of the country owing to the persistent reports received from the seat of war of the gross acts of treachery of the Boers. These statements are not limited to the treacherous conduct of the enemy in the action near Ladysmith; but it is deliberately stated that they have in more than one instance fired on the white flag. The similar experiences in the war of 1881 give colour to the reports, and consequently the last vestige of sympathy for the Boers is destroyed. A good illustration of the feeling of the country at the present juncture is found in the somewhat sudden action of the Cardiff Conservative Association, which previously called upon Mr. Maclean to resign his seat owing to his uncompromising opposition to the war. His constituents have long temporised with him; but up to this point seemed reluctant to take the final step owing to the undoubted good work he has done in other directions, and his sturdy independence; but the wave of indignation against the Boers precipitated matters, and swamped all other considerations, save that of abhorrence of their members' sympathy for the Boers. All the country is the same as Cardiff, and it is safe to say no other war during the present century has been so universally and genuinely popular. Great store is laid on the forthcoming visit of the Kaiser to England, and the statement made to-day that he will be accompanied by the Empress has given great satisfaction. Most elaborate preparations are being made to invest the occasion with the utmost importance and to impart to the welcome a special historical interest. Political critics affect to see in the chronological sequence of the visit of the Kaiser to the Emperor of Germany and of the latter to the Queen an *entente* among the three Great Powers, which will prevent the Boer war becoming the excuse for a great Continental conflagration. The action of the Emperor prohibiting German officers, whether active or unattached, from taking service in the Transvaal, though belated, is welcomed as a change in German opinion of England, from one of opposition and distrust to that of sympathy and support.

## Native Reports Discredited.

LONDON, November 10th.  
The cruisers *Terrible* and *Thetis* are at Durban. All correspondents agree that the native stories of the fighting on the 2nd and 3rd instant are baseless, though General White's activity somewhat checked the surrounding movement of the Boers. The armoured train from Estcourt on the 6th, however, found the Boers occupying Colenso.

## Re-Informations.

The steamer *Goth*, sailing to-day, will take on the *Transvaal* troops at St. Vincent. The transport *Maor*, with the staffs of three Brigades, has arrived at Cape Town. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Lord Wolseley and the Duke of Cambridge, inspected the Life Guards detachment prior to their departure for the Cape.

The War Office, besides the new Division, is mobilising 100 per cent. of the Army Corps reserve; also a siege-train consisting of 33 officers, 100 men, and 30 howitzers, with abundant store ammunition. The embarkation of the 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders on the *Libby* liner *Cheshire* yesterday, at Liverpool, was the occasion of boundless enthusiasm. The men were jubilant, and whiled away the time at the docks with sword dances and Highland flings. Lady White bade farewell to her son; and all tenders and available stages on both sides of the Mersey were crowded with people.

## Speeches.

Sir Henry Fowler, speaking at Wolverhampton, declared his conscientious conviction that the present was a just and necessary war of defence, which must be supported vigorously in order to end it as speedily as possible. The Mayor of Saltash, in Cornwall, is starting a Symons Memorial to be erected in the Parish Church there. The Unionist and Conservative Association, at Cardiff, after hearing Mr. Maclean's defence at a public meeting, unanimously requested him to resign, in view of his antagonism to the Government war policy. Mr. Maclean has replied that he is considering his decision.

## What Precipitated War.

CALCUTTA, November 11th.  
A London special to the *Englishman* says that Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall shed a flood of light upon the genesis of the present hostilities. The real cause of the war, he said, was the increase of the British garrison at the Cape. The Boers had grasped the situation. The presence of a larger number of British troops was a death-blow to their hopes of an independent Republic, extending from the Cape to the Zambesi. They determined upon war so soon as they saw the British Garrison approaching a certain strength. If this strength had been attained earlier, the Pretoria ultimatum would have been delivered earlier. It was, therefore, futile for hostile critics to blame the British authorities for not placing troops more expeditiously in the field, as the upshot would have been the same in any event.

## More Treachery.

BOMBAY, November 11th.  
A *Bombay Gazette* cablegram states that the Boers sent in British refugees from the Transvaal under a flag of truce. A party from Ladysmith, with a flag of truce, went out to meet them; but before they returned within our picket lines the Boers opened fire on them.

## (Published by Arrangement.)

## THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,

BY EVELYN SHARP.

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## PART II.

During the next few days nothing of importance occurred. Alphonsine scrupulously divided his attentions between the two sisters in public, and Arthur had no reason to believe that he had any opportunity of doing otherwise in private. Joan seemed quieter than she had been, and showed no further resentment to the supposed French secretary, and indeed went out of her way to be particularly gentle in her manner towards him. But although her fascination became stronger for him every day, he could not help noting that all her coy remarks and all her merriest smiles were reserved for the moments when Alphonsine was present, and he did not augur well from this circumstance. He felt himself growing gloomier and less interesting every day, and he longed for the end of the fortnight that he might appear in his true character, and at least acquire some of Joan's respect even if her love for Alphonsine were strong enough to survive the betrayal of

his identity. For he had resolved now that come what might, he would confess the whole ridiculous plot when the question of the agreement was up; the concealment of the truth, which he had originally believed would be possible, was now out of the question. His pride, however, forbade him to do this until he had strained him from suggesting to Alphonsine that the disclosure should be made at once, instead of at the end of the fortnight. He was afraid of the derision of his gay-minded friend, and he waited wearily and silently while the days dragged on.

The day before the visit of the two men was to expire, old Mr. Crookley called Alphonsine into his private study, just after breakfast. They had seen very little of their host during their stay. He passed the day among his books, rarely spoke at meal times, and since the spasmodic attempt he had made on the day of their arrival to entertain them conventionally, he had left them entirely alone. But this morning he looked anxiously over his spectacles at the young Frenchman as he entered the room, and he rubbed his hands and coughed with all the fancied importance of a man who never does any business whatever.

"To-morrow is, I believe, Mr. Wilde, the tenth of November," he began, motioning Alphonsine to a chair on the opposite side of the fireplace.

"The tenth of November? Yes, it is."  
"And on the tenth of November you complete, I believe, your thirty-fifth year," proceeded the old man solemnly.

"I do," said Alphonsine shamelessly, having reached the age of thirty-five a few months back.

"And like your father you look marvellously young, sir; considering your age and the perils you have gone through," said the old man, leaning back to take a pipe and collect his ideas.

"You do me much honour, Mr. Crookley," said Alphonsine with a gesture of respect.

"Your father may have mentioned to you that I was his oldest, his very oldest friend, Mr. Wilde."

"It was his constant pleasure to dwell upon it, Mr. Crookley."  
"Was it so, indeed? Ah, that was strange, very strange," murmured the other in a surprised undertone, "for I always heard that towards the close of his life there was an estrangement between him and his son. That was the impression I left with me when he came to see me for the last time. Ah! Charlie Wilde was an odd fellow."

"Most eccentric, sir," responded Alphonsine, warmly.

"Well, Mr. Wilde," resumed the old man more briskly, "I will give you the particulars of that last interview. It was very generally known at the time, and it will give you no pain to hear it repeated, that he left everything, without reservation, to you."

"It was so," assented Alphonsine, wondering why Arthur had seemed so poor when he first came.

"And it also became known soon after, Mr. Wilde, that this amounted to nothing, for he had withdrawn all his capital from his bankers' only two months before his death. And it was never known how he had disposed of this money. His son was, there, to all appearances, a beggar; and it has only been by his own most creditable efforts that he has risen to the position he now occupies."

Alphonsine bowed, and wondered that was coming.

"Mr. Wilde, I know what became of that money. Your father came to me, the day after his visit to the bankers, and he entrusted to my care an iron box. That box contained diamonds to the value of three hundred thousand pounds, to be delivered to you by my hands on your thirty-fifth birthday. And that box stands now before you on the table. To-morrow morning it shall be yours."

Alphonsine was silent for a moment or two. "And—and my father's reason for his action?" he asked in a voice that seemed to tremble with emotion. "A dozen wild schemes were rushing through his mind."

"Was an estimable, if a mistaken one, Mr. Wilde. He said that a man with a character like yours would never work his way up if that way were made too easy for him. He said that his should not be the hand to ruin his son's career. That is the whole story, my boy, and that is your fortune before you, large enough to enable you to live in comfort, and not so large as to narrow your character and your enterprise by inducing you to live in luxury. I see you are overwhelmed, and justly so, by such an evidence of a father's love. I understand your feelings, Mr. Wilde, and I shall say nothing if you leave me at once to my books and go and seek solitude and reflection. To-morrow, at ten o'clock, the diamonds shall be yours."

"One request I must make of you, sir," said Alphonsine, as he reached the door, "which is that you will say nothing of this to my secretary. He is a most excellent fellow but—"

"Of course, of course, these Frenchmen should never be trusted too much. I understand you, Mr. Wilde."

Alphonsine winced with a national delicacy, and went at once in search of Joan. She was in the conservatory, watering the plants, and he came up behind her, and made prisoners of her two hands, and kissed her, before she was aware of his presence. She gave a little cry, and blushed all over, and shook herself free.

"May I not have one kiss then, *petite ange*?" he asked, beseechingly.

"I—I don't know. I am not sure that it is right. You force me against my will, Arthur. I do love you, dear, you know I do; but why may I not tell Kate? It is so hard to understand."

And he was looking forward with elation to the moment when he should declare himself in his true character, when he came across Joan in the hall, looking white and unhappy. A dull feeling of alarm passed through him. Had Alphonsine, after all, evaded his vigilance? But there was nothing noticeable in their farewell greeting in the porch; and as the supposed African explorer drove away from the door, his supposed secretary, who had been left behind to pack up his chief's papers and follow him by a morning train, was telling himself hopefully that Joan, with her childish, truthful soul, would soon learn to loathe a man who had won her affections under such circumstances. And if the disclosure did cause her pain at first, would he not be there to comfort her?

"Have you seen Joan?" said Catherine to Arthur the next morning after breakfast. He woke up with a headache this morning and would not have anything to eat. And now she has gone out and I can't find her."

Wilde said he would go and look for her, and stepped out on the lawn. The moment of the grand disclosure was drawing near, and he was feeling more light-hearted than he had felt once since his arrival in the house. He was rehearsing, vigorously, in his mind the words in which he would explain the situation to Joan, that he forgot the object of his walk, until the sight of a little figure in a grey cloak, with a black bag in her hand, scurrying through the lodge gate, some two hundred yards in front of him, recalled his wandering faculties. What could she be doing there and in that guise? A horrible suspicion flashed through his mind, and with unconcealed anxiety he leaped the palings into the field, and managed to take a short-cut to the high road by which he was enabled to meet her casually, face to face, about ten minutes later.

"Mr. Marston—you?" she exclaimed, changing colour, and what right have you to watch me?" she added, imperiously.

"I watch you, Miss Joan?" he answered, lightly. "What should put such an idea into your head? I was just taking my morning stroll. Let me take your bag; you are one of those good little people who visit the poor and fatherless, eh?"

"I—no—yes—that's it, of course," she faltered, clumsily, "they often are; I mean, I often do. But I like going about in best, Mr. Marston. And it isn't heavy, thank you."

"Oh, I wasn't thinking of coming in with you, but I might as well see you to your destination. I didn't know your parish extended in this direction: how absurdly the boundaries—"

"Mr. Marston," she exclaimed suddenly and passionately, "I must beg you to leave me. I wish to be alone this morning. I am not clever at subterfuges; it is not true that I am going to see any poor people, and I am not going to tell you the object of my walk. Will you kindly leave me?"

"Surely, since it is your wish," he said, gravely, "but first I must beg you to hear me for a few moments. I may be gone before you return, and I have something important to tell you, something of the utmost importance."

"Will you please be as quick as possible?" she asked him piteously, moving along the road involuntarily as she spoke.

"With pleasure," he answered cordially, walking along beside her, "it will not take long, but it should be said in the form of a humble apology to your sister and your father and yourself."

"Then won't it do if you tell them instead?" she broke out impatiently.

"I—I am afraid it concerns you most, my child," he said, and felt a sudden feeling of pity for her. "I think there is no need for you to be in such a hurry now. A fortnight ago, Miss Joan, I made a mighty fool of myself, and I have been regretting it ever since. Please do not walk so fast—"

"I tell you I must hurry, you shall leave me," cried Joan, choking with suppressed anger and emotion. She snatched the bag from his hand, and turned and faced him in the middle of the road. "Who are you that dare to stop my path? What would your employer say if he were here? How dare—"

"He would not dare to be here," he said, calmly. "He, your master, your superior a thousand times! Go and do what he left you to do, and do not presume to bandy words with—"

"With my friends! I—it—it's a great shame," and her eloquence ended in an undignified sob.

He is not my master nor my superior. Out of respect to your presence, Miss Joan, I will not tell you what he is, other than that he is my paid secretary. A week ago, he was my friend also."

"What do you mean? I—I don't understand you. What—what has happened to everything to-day?"

"I mean that you are the victim of a wretched hoax to which I gave birth in an impulsive moment, a fortnight ago. I mean that I am Arthur Wilde, and that he, Alphonsine Marston, who went to London yesterday, is my secretary. We have been masquerading like two scoundrels, and if I, for one, have any suspicion that you are going to end like this, I would have shot myself first."

"But—I—I don't understand," she said again.

He explained it all over again, and she looked at him vaguely.

"Then—then—I am not to go? she said like a child who has half learnt its lesson.

"No, I think not. Shall we turn back?" he said gently, and touched her arm. She shrank back from him with a scream.

"What do you mean? I was not going anywhere; how dare you stay there and listen? I hate you. So it was through you, and he—he—I—Kate, come to me."

He let him carry her indoors, for she was unconscious.

Late that evening, at the end of the most trying day he had ever spent, Catherine came and told him that Joan would like to see him. He found her lying on the sofa in a darkened room, with her face turned to the wall. After all, the grand disclosure was falling rather flat, he thought bitterly.

"Are you better?" he asked awkwardly, and cleared his throat two or three times.

"Oh, I am quite well," hastily; then, after a pause, "Mr. Wilde."

"Yes?"

"It is really true, what you told me—this morning, was it? All of it?"

"I am afraid so, yes."

"I want to know something else, please. Was it you or—he, who thought of the whole thing?"

"Then it was your fault, mostly?" she said, turning upon him sharply. He winced his moustache sagged, and felt he was not being treated quite fairly.

"Perhaps it was, yes; but I never meant it to be more than a joke, and I did not know you then. It was Alphonsine—"

And then the diamonds, Kate told me they were yours, and he knew it, and he ran away with them just like a common thief. It is too dreadful," she moaned to herself. Presently she looked up at him again. "Are you going to—I mean, will they—that is, tell me what—what you are going to do about the diamonds?"

"Nothing," said the great African explorer.

"Oh!" there was a shade more life in her voice. "But—but I don't see, I thought you would have to get them back, and—"

"Don't try to see, little girl," he said gently, and gripped the arm of his chair hard, "I don't want them back, that's all. They are for him—and you."

He thought he realised the miserable truth now, and he got up and looked out of the window. Her voice came to him across the room trembling with emotion—

"But—you don't think—he will come back?"  
"Why not?"  
"I don't know. I don't think he could now. If I had seen he—oh, I don't know what mine are like."

"We're very much like you in these matters," he said idly. "If he did come back now would you send him away?"

"No."

"I thought not. Then you see both of you would be acting on the same impulse. He has done this, and he can come back and face punishment for your sake; you know him for what he is, and you can go on loving him—for his sake."

"Only he hasn't come back," she said, quietly.

"He was growing tired of the argument and made a movement to leave."

"I suppose you will not be down in the morning when I go?" he said and took her hand.

"I don't know. Must you go?" she said, and her eyes looked moist. "I don't want you to go," she added fretfully. Joan was not used to being thwarted.

"No? But I can do you no good by waiting," he answered drily, and still held her hand tight.



## BY THE MAIL.

(From Our Exchanges.)

## Hankering After War.

Thomas Fretter, a powerfully-built young man, was charged at Southwark with being a deserter. Prisoner belonged to the 12th Lancers, one of the regiments which had just been ordered to South Africa.

Mr. Kennedy: Why are you a deserter? You are just the right kind of man wanted now. Prisoner: I gave myself up.

Mr. Kennedy: You want to go to the war, I suppose?

Prisoner: I do. He has been handed over to the military authorities.

## For Mutiny.

A Morning Leader representative visiting Gravesend on 16th ult. found the story of the hanging of a mutinous man from the yardarm of a Russian corvette to be the gossip of the town.

It is said that the act was done while the English pilot, Mr. Thomas Lygo, was on board. The corvette's name is the *Pelagid*, and she sailed from Gravesend for Rangoon on 10th October.

As an explanation of this extreme punishment it is stated that the man struck an officer and committed other acts of insubordination on board the vessel.

On October 10th, so runs the story, the corvette put out to sea, and when beyond the three-league limit the man was hanged. Had this punishment been inflicted within the nine miles limit, it would have constituted an offence in English law.

## Encouraging to Reservists.

An employee of Messrs. Sanderson and Sons, wallpaper manufacturers, writes that when it became known that several of their fellow workmen had been called upon to rejoin the colours a system of weekly subscriptions was at once organised for their wives and children. The amounts range from 2d. to 6d., and not one man in the factory stood out.

The numerous reserve men called out for service at the Cape whose names are on the hire system books of the Hackney, Furnishing Company, and who have been writing to know if they will lose their furniture, will be relieved to learn that payment will not be applied for from them during their absence. Moreover, in the event of death the furniture will be handed over to the widow without any charge.

Striking examples of practical sympathy with reservists' dependents comes from Northamptonshire. In the county town itself the mayor has opened a fund for the benefit of the reservists and their dependents, and at a meeting on Saturday over 750 was promised in the hall.

At the neighbouring town of Blackley a movement has been started to secure 30 persons to contribute 3d. a week towards the support of their families.

Mr. Walter Carlie, M.P. for North Bucks, has called a public meeting at the Co-operative Room, Bletchley, on Tuesday, for the purpose of adopting a scheme on behalf of the wives and children of reservists.

To mark the departure of some 200 railway engineer reserves in their employ the London and North-Western Railway Company have given notice that their crews will be reduced to the number of 7,000, will all receive a half-holiday in order to be present at the send-off of the corps.

## Half-pay for Reservists.

The directors of Messrs. Welford Sons Dairy Company announce that all reservists in the company's employ shall be reinstated in their situations on their return, and in the case of married men half-pay and the usual allowance of milk will be given to their wives and families during their absence with the colours.

Messrs. Lacom and Company, Limited, brewers, Great Yarmouth, will make the wives and families of Reservists an allowance of 10s. per week.

Messrs. Charles Cammell and Company, Cyclopes Works, Sheffield, are to keep open the berths of reserve men in their employ.

Messrs. Hicks, Gardner, and Company, of Peterborough, are to allow the wives of Reservists in their employ 5s. weekly, and 1s. per week for each child.

Messrs. Kayser, Ellison, and Cox, steel manufacturers, of Sheffield, are to pay half-pay to their Reservist employees during the war.

The Brighton Railway Company have decided that Reservists who were in their employ will receive half pay during the whole time they are absent.

A considerable number of these men are employed by the London General Omnibus Company, and those called out have been informed that on their release from the service they will be re-employed by the company at the wages they were receiving when called out.

Much surprise has been caused by the issue of an order by the Home Office respecting reservists who are employed in the prison department as warders.

The order states that a temporary officer may be employed during the absence of the reservists at the rate of 3s. 4d. a day. In the majority of cases, as those officers called upon are in receipt of salary and allowances of about 5s. a day or more the Prison Commissioners instead of making some allowance to their warders who are reservists, are actually making 8d. per man per day out of them so long as they remain with the colours, and as something like 10s. warders more or less are called up, it will be seen that a goodly sum will go to the credit of the Home Office.

## Our Army.

MATTERS FOR SATISFACTION IN THE 1898 REPORT.

An anxious interest attaches this year to the annual report upon the Army, just issued by the War Office.

It is satisfactory to be able to add that upon the whole the returns show that the condition of the nation is in a better condition than for many years past to meet the heavy strain likely to be placed upon them.

The total strength of the army under the colours is 225,027, of whom 7,880 are officers, and 14,435 sergeants. Taken in its broad divisions, the army is composed of 145,000 infantry, 19,000 cavalry, and 38,000 artillery. The first-class army reserve stands at 78,798 men.

In several respects the army reached its high-water mark during 1898. Its effective strength was higher by 10,000 men than at any period for the past 20 years—which is as far back as the returns carry us. Notably it is under the establishment—but only nominally. The field artillery and cavalry are both above their complements, and the total deficiency is no more than 8,000 men—less than 9 battalions in an army numbering a quarter of a million.

In the recruiting department, it says something for the strictness of the tests that out of 84,626 men who took "the shilling" during the year only 38,897 were finally approved, of whom 22,350 came from the regimental districts. The year's recruits seem to have been an eminently satisfactory body of men. Fully 30,000 were

between 18 and 24 years of age, and only 8,000 were under 33 in chest measurement. The army obtained 5,000 more recruits in 1898 than in 1897.

Of the total force under the colours only 35,248 have less than 12 months' training, and 14,687, or four-fifths of the rank and file, are over 20 and under 30 years of age. Of the sergeants, only 31 are under 24.

The number of men transferred to the first-class reserve during 1898 was 16,151.

## Tommy's Food.

NO REPRODUCTION OF CUNAN COMMISSARIAT. SCANDALS.

The question of the supply of food to our troops in South Africa is one of considerable public interest, but it is one upon which it is very difficult to obtain definite information.

The rumour that the Government have placed orders with more American firms than Australian is unfounded, for enough was gathered by a Morning Leader representative to prove that both have had a good look in, and, if anything, the Australians have had the better of it.

It has been stated that complaints have been made in reference to the extensive supply of preserved meats by American firms, owing to the revelations that succeeded the war in Cuba when the troops were supplied with 'embalmed' beef. A member of one of the leading American houses said that what has been referred to as 'embalmed' beef is really a fine quality of corned beef, and, he added, 'plenty of embalmed beef has been sent out for the troops this time.'

All the firms who have provided the food for our soldiers invited the most thorough inspection, and every precaution has been taken against the supply of anything but the very best food.

The heads of the firms invariably declined to give figures. It was gathered, however, that some of the leading American firms were unable to undertake the huge orders for supplies. There is no doubt, however, that the men have been well provided for. One firm alone is supplying nearly a quarter of a million tons of corned beef, besides other preserved meats.

The official in charge at the office of the army supply reserve absolutely declined to give any information. He explained that the Yellow Press had already upset many of their plans by the publication of lying and misleading statements, and therefore he would not tell reporters anything.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is more reliable as an agent in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and General Debility, than any other remedy known to medical science. Scott's Emulsion has been prescribed by the most eminent medical authorities, and has fully endorsed the opinion that it is both palatable and efficient, and can be tolerated by almost any one, especially where Cod Liver Oil itself cannot be borne. MARTIN MILLS, M.D., Sec., Stantbury, Bucks. Any Chemist can supply it. Sole Agents for Hong Kong, and the Empire of China, Walkins & Co., Hong Kong.—Advt.

## NOTANDA.

## CALENDAR.

Metecological observations for 1898.

Barometer (at sea level) 30.12  
Thermometer 69.12  
Humidity 65  
Rainfall 1.392

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the date at 4 p.m.  
Barometer 30.22  
Temperature 68  
Humidity 46  
Rainfall 51

## TO-MORROW.

Sunday, 26th November, 1899.  
Chinese: 23rd of 10th month of 25th year of Kwang-sha.  
Sun Rises 6h. 21min.  
Moon—Last Quarter 10h. 4m.  
High water—Afternoon 1h. 10min.  
Low water—Morning 5h. 20min.  
Afternoon 7h. 18min.

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1864—Tremendous fire at Yokohama.  
1868—Capture of Aomori, Formosa.  
1873—The Khedive's share in the Suez Canal purchased by England.  
1887—Treaty between Portugal and China signed.  
1889—The British ship *Nyctean* wrecked on the Patuxet Shoal.  
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Wesleyan Methodist Church—Services, 10.30 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.  
St. Peter's Seamen's Church—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

MONDAY, 27th.  
Noon—Meeting of the residents of Hongkong, to help the wives and children of soldiers killed in the Transvaal War.  
5 for 5.30 p.m.—Regular meeting of the Eothen Mark Lodge.  
8.30 for 9.00 p.m.—Regular meeting of the Victoria Preceptory.

TUESDAY, 28th.  
3 p.m.—Special Meeting of the Licensing Committee.  
Messrs. Watson & Co's dividend warrants payable.  
N. L. H. A. steamer *Ramberg* leaves for Havre and Hamburg.

WEDNESDAY, 29th.  
4 p.m.—Cargo ex *Gaelic* subject to rent. Register of shares in Messrs. Watson & Co opens.

THURSDAY, 30th.  
5 or 5.30 p.m.—Regular meeting of the Diligentia Lodge of Instruction.  
Occidental & Oriental steamer *Gaelic* leaves for San Francisco.  
P. & O. steamer *Malacca* leaves for London.

FRIDAY, 1st.  
Noon N. Y. K. steamer *Sauki Maru* leaves for Marseilles and London.

SATURDAY, 2nd.  
First Race for Commodore's Cup, in connection with Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

## SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILED DUE.  
Indian (*Chelidra*) to-morrow.  
German (*Prinz Heinrich*) 29th inst.  
American (*Hongkong Maru*) 29th inst.  
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 29th inst.  
Australian (*Adelphi*) 7th inst.  
American (*China*) 7th inst.  
Australian (*Taiyuan*) 13th inst.

The E. & A. S. S. Co's steamer *Arlie* from Sydney left Port Darwin to-day the 25th inst. for this port via Manila.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co's R.M.S. *Empress of India* arrived at Shanghai at 6 a.m. to-day Saturday the 25th and will leave at 2 p.m. of same day for Nagasaki where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m. on Monday the 27th inst.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Prinz Heinrich* carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 30th Oct. left Singapore on Friday the 21st inst. at 7 p.m. and may be expected here on or about Wednesday the 29th inst.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.  
*Isla de Cuba* at Kowloon Dock.  
*Isla de Luzon* " " "  
*Sinla* " " "  
*U.I.G.M.S. Hertha* " " "  
*Hollida* " " "  
*Italian* " " "  
*H.M.S. Whiting* " " "  
*Lang Tsing* " " "  
*U.S. Iris* " " "  
*Scowles* " " "  
*Adolph Oborg* " " "  
*D. Juan Austria* " " "  
*Hongkong* " " "  
*Gaelic* " " "  
*Pakshun* " " "  
*Deufres* " " "

PASSED THE CANAL.  
Outward—27th October—*Revalder, Glenartney, Kanakura Maru, Kirkles, Norman Isles*, 31st October—*Burma*, 3rd November—*Ernest Simon, Strathgyle*, 7th November—*Glenloch, Macduff, Clie, Kastrama, Eleanor*, 10th November—*Siam, Tosa Maru*, 14th November—*Willingburg, Bombay, Whitehall*, 17th November—*Glenfarg, Bengale, Silesia, Dardanus, Ness, Anahni*, 21st November—*Angaur, Preussen, Redoutin, Berghusen*.  
Homeward—21st November—*Pamba Maru, Telamachus*.

## Shipping.

Arrivals.  
COROMANDEL, British steamer, 2783, F. W. Vibert, R.N.R., 24th Nov.—Bombay 7th Nov., and Singapore 18th & Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
MAGHEW, British steamer, 995, J. E. Farrell, 25th Nov.—Siam 15th Nov., and Swatow 24th, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
BISACRO, Italian steamer, 1,500, D. Maganzini, 25th Nov.—Bombay 4th Nov., and Singapore 18th, General—Carlowitz & Co.  
KAMAKURA MARU, Japanese steamer, 3,790, N. Trent, 24th Nov.—London 14th Oct., and Singapore—18th Nov.—General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
JASON, British steamer, 1,336, W. Lyceat, 25th Nov.—Penang 4th Nov., and Hoihow 23rd, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
JOHN McDONALD, American ship, 2,128, Stern, 25th Nov.—New York 25th June, Oil—Standard Oil Co.  
LOYAL, German steamer, 1,237, Lorenzen, 25th Nov.—Hongkong 21st Nov., Coal—Sander, Wierler & Co.  
FOOKSANG, British steamer, 991, R. Y. Anderson, 25th Nov.—Canton 24th Nov., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
HERMES, Norwegian steamer, 849, J. C. Jensen, 25th Nov.—Canton 25th Nov., General—C. E. & M. Canton, 25th Nov.  
WINGSANG, British steamer, T. H. Sellar, 25th Nov.—Canton 24th Nov., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
PROGRESS, Russian steamer, 542, C. B. Gaudin, 25th Nov.—Canton 24th Nov., Ballast—Harting, Buschmann & Menzell.  
NINGPO, British steamer, 1,240, Phillips, 25th Nov.—Canton 24th November, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
KONG BENG, British steamer, 862, F. W. Joslin, 25th Nov.—Haiphong 23rd Nov., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.  
MAIDZURU MARU, Japanese steamer, 667, T. Ogata, 25th Nov.—Amoy and Swatow 24th Nov., General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Clearance at the Harbour Office.  
*Pamba Maru*, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.  
*Loyal*, German str., for Canton.  
*P. C. Kiao*, British str., for Swatow.  
*Kuang Lee*, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
*Wa Ping*, Chinese steam-launch, for Wuchow.  
*Tataguan Maru*, Japanese str., for Moul.  
*Ute*, French str., for Haiphong.  
*Kodai Lum*, British steam-launch, for Macao.  
*Ningpo*, British str., for Shanghai.  
*Tanoh*, French str., for Hoihow.  
*Pak Kong*, British str., for Canton.  
*Kamakura Maru*, Jap. str., for Yokohama.  
*Devawongse*, British str., for Bangkok.  
*Haiphong*, British str., for Swatow.  
*Propontis*, British str., for Singapore.  
*City of London*, British str., for Shanghai.  
*Maidera Maru*, Japanese str., for Swatow.  
*Herner*, Norwegian str., for Tientsin.

Departures.  
Nov. 25, *Rengat*, British str., for Europe.  
Nov. 25, *Hongkong*, French str., for Haiphong.  
Nov. 25, *Siam*, British str., for Singapore.  
Nov. 25, *Shanai*, British str., for Canton.  
Nov. 25, *Bygdo*, Norwegian str., for Canton.  
Nov. 25, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese str., for Japan.  
Nov. 25, *Coromandel*, British str., for Shanghai.  
Nov. 25, *Kuang Lee*, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
Nov. 25, *Propontis*, British str., for Singapore.  
Nov. 25, *Linnah*, British gun-vessel, for Wuchow.  
Nov. 25, *Kamikura Maru*, Japanese str., for Japan.  
Nov. 25, *Tataguan Maru*, Japanese str., for Moul.

Passengers—Arrived.  
*Per Macra*, from Swatow—6 Chinese.  
*Per Bisago*, from Singapore—21 Chinese.  
*Per Kamakura Maru*, from London—Sec. Messrs. R. Deane, W. C. Gullen, Mrs. J. W. Watson, Rev. Kerick, Rev. Gaff Mrs. J. W. Wall, Mrs. Wallace, Revs. Rose, Rowley, 20 Chinese and 4 Japanese from Singapore.  
*Per Coromandel*, for Hongkong from London—Miss N. Morgan, Rev. and Mrs. Alf. and Miss Hancock. From Marseilles—Rev. and Mrs. Williams, and Mr. J. G. Kingscome. From Colombo—Mr. R. Macgeowan. From Singapore—Messrs. W. T. Layard, C. J. Demer and 1 Chinese assistant. For Shanghai from London—Mr. and Mrs. Hiller, child, infant and nurse. Mrs. D. E. Ready, 2 children, amah and nurse, and Mr. H. Wansell. From Marseilles—Messrs. McRae and C. D. Dilke. For Yokohama from London—Mr. Wentz, and Mr. and Mrs. Wentz, Jr. From Marseilles—Mr. E. Hunt. From Singapore—Mr. J. C. Machale. *Per Kong Kong*, from Haiphong—Messrs. Bono and Frisque, and 10 Chinese.

Departed.  
*Per Kaiti Maru*, for Swatow—Misses Balmier and MacLagan. For Amoy—Messrs. Hok San, Ah Sin and Qua-Sean Yim. For Shanghai—Mr. D. Goh.  
*Per Kaiti Maru*, for Manila—Mrs. and Miss Newell, Miss E. Newell, Messrs. C. F. Childs, C. R. Rusby, Mrs. Sime, Mrs. Evans and infant, Miss Annie Day, Dr. J. Hepburn, Mr. H. Schaub, Major H. L. Hawthorne, Mr. and Mrs. Todd and 2 children, Mrs. A. L. Conger, Messrs. Wells, MacKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Phelps, Rev. and Mrs. Goodrich, Messrs. R. Forrest, G. D. Hall, Mrs. Schout, Mrs. Mary Swift, Mr. and Mrs. Barrow, Capt. Cornwall, and Miss A. Gabetta, and Master H. Watanabe. For Brisbane—Miss Hudson and infant. For Townsville—Miss Barclay. For Sydney—Messrs. Armstrong, Moore, C. H. Walker, S. B. Walker, and Mrs. S. E. Hudson nurse and child.  
*Per Bengat*, from Hongkong for Singapore—Baron Bodenhausen, Mrs. Wellman and 2 daughters, Messrs. Tak Pak Sue, Wong Kwan Yim, Chung Chung Ming, Mrs. Tong Kam Chi, and Mr. W. F. Moulds. For Penang—Mr. and Mrs. Sagar, and Mr. J. J. Kunkel. For Colombo—Mr. A. Stuart. For Marseilles—Mrs. P. Morgan, P. S. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. T. Johnston, and Miss Fanny Wand. For London—Mr. and Mrs. N. V. Barrett, and Mr. J. C. Mitchell. From Yokohama for Colombo—Surgeon-General and Mrs. McVittie. From Kobe for London—Messrs. Y. Sasaki and K. Nishino. From Shanghai for Singapore—Mr. H. C. Gulland. For Bombay—Messrs. Gorgman Rai and Mohamed Latif. For Marseilles—Bishop and Miss Cranston, Miss Crook, and Rev. C. F. Kuper. For London—Misses A. and M. Buller, Mrs. Pearce, Miss and Master Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. H. J. Mason, Misses Souza and Bacchantos.  
*Per Coromandel*, for Shanghai—Mrs. Wheeler, Capt. Lieut. Kienke, Compt. J. B. de Brosses, Messrs. J. A. Aguen, W. H. Pullan, J. Pasquier, C. J. Head, Revs. A. C. Rose, W. Rowley, Mrs. M. Wallace, 1 European and 4 Chinese in steerage.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.  
Names. From. Due.  
*Chelidra* Singapore To-morrow  
*Amby* Singapore To-morrow  
*Lady Jorcy* Japan Nov. 28th  
*Sauki Maru* Japan Nov. 28th  
*Prinz Heinrich* Singapore Nov. 29th  
*Hongkong Maru* Japan Nov. 29th  
*Socotra* Singapore Nov. 29th  
*Afridi* Singapore Nov. 29th  
*Revalder* Singapore Nov. 29th  
*Empress of Japan* Vancouver Dec. 2nd  
*San Francisco* Dec. 7th  
*Airle* Port Darwin Dec. 7th  
*Taiyuan* Sydney Dec. 13th

We would direct the attention of shipping firms to the style in which "Steamers Expected" and "Project-Exchanges" are published in these columns, and in so doing respectfully ask the managers of shipping firms to give orders to their clerks to furnish this office, on the forms already supplied gratis with the latest available information every day.

PROJECTED SAILINGS.  
Ship. Destination. Date.  
*A*



## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

## WEST RIVER SERVICE.

## THE NEW RIVER STEAMERS.

"SAMSHUI" & "WUCHOW," will be despatched alternately from Messrs. DOUGLAS LARSEN & CO.'S WHARF, at 5 P.M. on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS for WUCHOW, calling at KONGMOON, KAMCHUCK, SAMSHUI, SHIHUNG and TAKING.

Both Vessels have Superior Accommodation for Saloon Passengers.

Fares, including Sleeping Berth and Meals, HONGKONG to SAMSHUI.

Single Fare.....\$10.00

Return Fare.....17.50

HONGKONG to WUCHOW.

Single Fare.....\$20.00

Return Fare.....35.00

The Attention of Passengers is drawn to the Magnificent Scenery on the West River.

Arrangements can be made for the Steamers to stop at SHUI HING to enable Passengers to visit the celebrated "MARBLE ROCKS" and "CAVES."

For further Information, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1899. [1307a]

## CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

## THE Company's Steamship.

## "WUHANPOA."

Captain Yarrick, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1899. [1435a]

## THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

## THE Company's Steamship.

## "ESMERALDA."

Captain Cobban, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 5 P.M.

This steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers and is fitted with the Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1899. [1460a]

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

## THE Steamship.

## "AUSTRALIAN."

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 8th December, at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly-qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA, are available for return by the Steamers of the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1899. [1452a]

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR LIVERPOOL (DIRECT).

(Not calling at LONDON.)

## THE Company's Steamship.

## "TANTALUS."

Captain Bartlett, will be despatched on or about FRIDAY, the 15th December.

Taking Cargo to LIVERPOOL at LONDON Rates.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1899. [1466a]

## SHEWAN TOMES &amp; CO.'S "NEW YORK" LINE.

## FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

## THE Steamship.

## "ASAMA."

will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 26th December.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1899. [1447a]

## SAILING VESSELS.

## FOR PHILADELPHIA &amp; NEW YORK.

## THE 3/3 A.L.I. American Ship.

## "ST. MARK."

Captain Dudley, is ready to take Cargo here for the above Ports and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1899. [1447a]

## FOR BALTIMORE &amp; NEW YORK.

## THE 3/3 A.L.I. American Ship.

## "REUCE."

Captain Whitmore, is ready to take Cargo here for the above Ports and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1899. [1405a]

## Consignees.

## OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## NOTICE.

## CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "GAELIC."

are hereby notified that their Goods are at their risk being discharged into Lighters and/or landed into our Godowns at Wharfe and delivery may be made either from Lighters or from Godowns upon counter-signature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 30th instant will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1899. [1405a]

## F. BLACKHEAD &amp; CO.,

## SHIP-CHANDLERS, SHILMAKERS,

## COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

## AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

## PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG,

## SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

## SOLE AGENTS FOR

## HARTMANN'S RAHTIENS' GENUINE

## COMPOSITION RED HAND

## BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,

## DAILMERS' PATENT MOTOR

## LAUNCHES, &amp;c., &amp;c.

## Sole Agents for

## FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

## WHISKY, &amp;c.

## EVERY KIND OF

## SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES

## ALWAYS IN STOCK

## AT

## REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1896. [139]

## A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

## GIMMALT'S

## PILAN CIGARETTES

A simple people who suffer from Op-  
pression in breathing, stilling sensations,  
coughing, and Loss of voice, Ner-  
vous, Laryngitis, Catarrh, with  
asthma, Bronchitis, and difficulty  
in breathing, are promptly relieved  
by Gimmalt's Cigarettes.

GIMMALT & CO., Paris, 10, rue de la Harpe.

## GIMMALT'S

## Matico Capsules

## AND INJECTION

The Matico Capsules are made from the  
Matico Plant, and are the most effective  
remedy for all the above complaints.  
They are sold in capsules, and in the form  
of an injection.

MATIO INJECTION is used in recent  
and old cases of the above complaints.

GIMMALT & CO., Paris, 10, rue de la Harpe.

## MEE CHEUNG,

## PHOTOGRAPHER,

## TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN

## ICE-HOUSE ROAD.

IS now in a position, in his New and Com-  
modious Premises, to receive as heretofore,  
ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED  
in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.  
GROUPS AND VIEWS  
a specialty.

Hongkong, 22nd September 1898. [145]

## DENTISTRY.

## SUI SANG,

(Lately Practising with Dr. L. SARATA),  
DENTIST.

No. 4, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1899. [18a]

## SIEN TING,

## SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 10, D'ARAGUE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1898. [143]

## NOTICE.

## NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the  
OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any  
DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews  
of the following Vessels during their stay in  
Hongkong Harbours—

REUCE, American ship, D. Whitmore—Stan-  
dard Oil Co.

## VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG

## HOTEL.

Mr. J. H. Aitken  
Mr. John Angus  
Miss B. Baber  
Baron von Baden-  
hausen  
Mr. W. S. Bailey  
Mr. B. J. Barlow  
Mr. W. M. Black  
Com. Blackburn, R.N.  
Comdr. B. Bleehen  
Mr. R. W. Borthwick  
Mr. and Mrs. A. H.  
Bottenheim  
Mr. B. Branch  
Mr. J. W. Brown  
Mr. G. Brusse  
Mr. A. Bunc  
Mr. T. F. Burgdorf  
Mr. D. M. Carmen  
Mr. B. Carmen  
Mr. A. B. Carter  
Mr. Choford  
Mr. and Mrs. F. Clark  
Mr. E. Cooley  
Miss Cunliffe  
Mr. P. C. Denroche  
Mr. T. Doki  
Mr. R. H. Douglas  
Mr. Drog  
Miss Drum  
Mr. A. H. Ellis  
Mr. W. H. Everett  
Mrs. Farrell and child  
Mr. W. F. Fackel  
Miss M. Geary  
Mr. & Mrs. G. Gibson  
Capt. Goddard  
Major and Mrs. Griffin  
Mr. and Mrs. G. S.  
Grosvenor  
Mrs. Groves  
Mr. T. G. Gurnard  
Mr. R. J. Hall  
Miss Hamilton  
Mr. J. C. Hendry  
Staff-Surg. and Mrs.  
W. E. Home  
Mr. T. Howard  
Mrs. Jackson  
Major and Mrs. Jeffreys  
Mr. E. Goodwin  
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph  
Mr. E. A. Kalsch  
Mr. E. Kingdon  
Mr. Kinghorn  
Mr. J. Kirkwood  
Mr. J. Lank  
Mr. E. A. Leggatt  
Mr. L. A. Levy  
Mr. Emile Lutz

Mr. R. J. Macdonald  
Mr. A. G. Macmillan  
Mr. W. V. Maslovsky  
Madame May & maid  
Mr. J. Y. Mayston  
Mrs. McCrackin and  
child  
Comdr. T. C. McLean  
Mr. & Mrs. E. McLeod  
Mr. T. S. Meser  
Mr. E. O. Murphy  
Mr. and Mrs. K. Nak-  
agawa  
Mr. J. J. O'Neill  
Mr. R. H. Orig  
Mr. M. Pando  
Mr. W. Parfitt  
Mr. J. C. Perry  
Mr. L. B. Porter  
Mr. A. C. P. Van Nie-  
rop  
Mr. Reeves  
Miss Richardson  
Mr. G. E. Richardson  
Mr. C. E. and Miss  
Roberts  
Mr. S. J. Robins  
Mr. R. H. Rolph  
Mr. and Mrs. W. Schur-  
ch  
Mr. A. J. Hamilton  
Mr. A. Spagnolo  
Mr. C. N. Spencer  
Mr. M. Steger  
Mrs. Swift  
Mrs. C. Thomas  
Mr. W. J. Thompson  
Miss Twining  
Mr. F. Urbig  
Mr. H. S. Vau  
Mr. G. Waghorn  
Mr. R. W. Wale  
Mr. and Mrs. B. T.  
Walling and child  
Miss F. Wand  
Mr. and Mrs. J. W.  
Went  
Mr. B. Taylor  
Mr. and Mrs. W. White-  
ley  
Miss Whiteley  
Mr. and Mrs. A. W.  
Whitlow  
Mr. and Mrs. Bagnall  
Wild  
Mrs. J. Williams  
Mr. and Mrs. Worfield  
Mr. J. M. de Zuniga

## The Share Market.

## LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(November 25th.)

## Companies.

## Paid up Capital.

## Latest quotation.

## Banks.

Hongkong & Shang-  
hai Banking Cor-  
poration.....\$125 349 1/2 premium

The Bank of China  
& Japan, Limited.....£ 5 Nominal

The Bank of China  
& Japan, Limited.....£ 4 1/2 buyers

The Bank of China  
& Japan, Limited.....£ 1 1/2 buyers

National Bank of  
China, Ltd. Founders  
Do.....£ 8 3/4

## Marine Insurances.

Union Ins. Society of  
Canton, Ltd.....\$ 50 \$242 sales

China Traders' Ins.  
Co., Ltd.....\$ 25 \$59

North China Ins. Co.,  
Ltd.....£ 25 Tls. 200

Yangtze Ins. Assoc.  
Ltd.....\$ 60 \$121

Canton Ins. Office,  
Ltd.....\$ 50 \$133

Straits Ins. Co., Ltd.....\$ 20 \$55

## Fire Insurances.

Hongkong Fire Ins.  
Co., Ltd.....\$ 50 \$327 1/2 sales

China Fire Ins. Co.,  
Ltd.....\$ 20 \$87 buyers

## Shipping.

Hongkong, Canton, &  
Macao Steamboat  
Co., Limited.....\$ 15 \$294 buyers

Indo-China Steam  
Navigation Co., Ltd.  
China & Manila S.S.  
Co., Ltd.....\$ 50 \$90

Douglas Steamship  
Co., Ltd.....\$ 50 \$47

China Mutual S. N.  
Co., Ltd. (Pref.).....£10 £9.15 buyers

China Mutual S. N.  
Co., Ltd. (Ord.).....£10 £8 buyers

China Mutual S. N.  
Co., Ltd. (Ord.).....£ 5 £4.10 buyers

Star Ferry Co., Ltd.....£ 5 \$21

"Shell" Transport &  
Trading Co., Ltd.....£100 £230

## Refineries.

China Sugar Refining  
Co., Ltd.....\$100 \$130

Luzon Sugar Refining  
Co., Ltd.....\$100 \$47 sales

## Mining.

Panjin Mining Co.,  
Ltd.....\$ 6 \$81

Panjin Mining Pre-  
ference Shares.....\$ 1 \$1.10

Société Française des  
Charbonnages du  
Tonkin.....Fcs. 250 \$300 buyers

Queen Mines, Ltd.....25 cts. \$0.45

Jebeu Mining and  
Trading Co., Ltd.....\$ 5 \$104

Raub Allan Gold  
Mining Co., Ltd.....15s. 10d. \$62

Oliver's Freehold  
Mines, Ltd.....\$ 5 \$9

Oliver's Freehold  
Mines, Ltd.....\$ 45 \$66.00

Great Eastern & Cale-  
donian Gold Min-  
ing Co., Ltd.....\$ 5 \$1 sellers

Do. (Preference).....\$ 1 50 cents sellers

## Docks, Wharves and Godowns.

Hongkong & Wham-  
poa Dock Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong and Kow-  
loon Wharf & God-  
own Co., Ltd.....\$ 50 \$86

Wanchai Warehouse  
& Storage Co., Ltd.  
New Amoy Dock Co.,  
Ltd.....\$ 57 1/2 \$45 buyers

Do. (Preference).....\$ 6 1/2

## Lands, Hotels and Buildings.

China Provident Loan  
& Mortgage Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong Land In-  
vestment & Agency  
Co., Ltd.....\$ 50 \$111

Kowloon Land and  
Building Co., Ltd.....\$ 30 \$28

West Point Building  
Co., Ltd.....\$ 50 \$29 1/2

Hongkong Hotel Co.,  
Ltd.....\$ 50 \$21

Humphreys' Estate &  
Finance Co., Ltd.....\$ 10 \$91

## Cotton Mills.

Hongkong Cotton  
Spinning & Dyestuff  
Co., Ltd.....\$100 \$58

Ewo Cotton Spinning  
& W. Co., Ltd.....Tls. 100 Tls. 65

International Cotton  
Mfg. Co., Ltd.....Tls. 100 Tls. 65

Liau-kung-mow Cot-  
ton Spinning & Weav-  
ing Co., Ltd.....Tls. 100 Tls. 75

Soy Chee Cotton Spin-  
ning Co., Ltd.....Tls. 300 Tls. 350

Yahloong Cotton Spin-  
ning Co., Ltd.....Tls. 100 Tls. 55

Miscellaneous.

Green Island Cement  
Co., Ltd.....\$ 10 \$28

China-Borneo Co., Ltd.  
A. S. Watson & Co.,  
Limited.....\$ 10 \$16.25

Watkins, Limited.....\$ 10 \$10

Hongkong Electric  
Co., Limited.....\$ 10 \$104

Hongkong Electric  
Co., Limited.....\$ 2 \$2

Hongkong and China  
Gas Co., Ltd.....£10 £130

Hongkong Rope Ma-  
nufacturing Co., Ltd.  
Geo. Fenwick & Co.,  
Ltd.....\$ 50 \$194 buyers

H'kong Ice Co., Ltd.  
H'kong High-Level  
Tramways Co., Ltd.  
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong and China  
Bakery Co., Ltd.....\$ 50 \$25

Campbell, Moore and  
Co., Ltd.....\$ 10 \$15 buyers

Bell's Asbestos East-  
ern Agency, Ltd.....£ 1 £1 nominal

United Asbestos  
Oriental Agcy., Ltd.....£ 10 \$10

United Asbestos  
Oriental Agcy., Ltd.....£ 20 \$28

Carmichael & Co., Ltd.  
Tebrau Planting Co.,  
Ltd.....\$ 5 \$5 per share

Tebrau Planting Co.,  
Ltd.....\$4 \$4

BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS,  
Share Brokers.  
Telegraph Address—"Rialto."  
Telephone No. 148.

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE

## PRAK HOTEL.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. All-  
husen  
Mr. John J. Bayman  
Mr. H. F. R. Brayne  
Mr. P. Bure  
Capt. Van Corbuck  
Mr. G. H. Dann  
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. T.  
Davis and child  
Mr. A. L. Dewson  
Colonel H. Elsdale  
Mr. J. S. Ezekiel  
Mrs. A. Fleet  
Mr. A. Forbes  
Lt. Col. A. R. Fraser  
Lt. Col. A. H. Gompert  
Colonel E. H. Gorges  
Colonel E. H. Gorges  
Staff-Surgeon and Mrs.  
W. E. Home  
Mrs. Hing  
Major G. R. St. John

Mrs. Geo. Lawless  
Mr. J. E. Lee  
Mrs. C. W. Longuet  
Mr. C. W. Longuet  
Mr. and Mrs. A. W.  
Marshall  
Mr. R. Mitchell  
Lt. Col. The O'Gorman  
Madame O'Gorman  
Dr. Marx Peters  
Hon. H. E. Pollock  
Comdr. R. M. Rumsey  
Mrs. H. E. Sharp  
Mr. A. Sinclair  
Mr. A. Findlay Smith  
Dr. Reich Stabsarzt  
Mr. A. G. Stokes  
Mr. A. P. Stokes  
Mr. O. D. Thomson  
Mr. G. H. Wheeler  
Mr. A. G. Wood



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The "Hongkong Telegraph"

WAR MAP

OF

SOUTH AFRICA.

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THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"  
OFFICE,

MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,

AND

MESSRS. W. BREWER & Co.

PRICE - - - 75 CENTS.



Colonial Secretary to Mr. WHITEHEAD.  
Colonial Secretary's Office  
24th November, 1899.  
Sir, I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 20th inst. with its enclosures, and to state that the Governor regrets his inability to forward it to-morrow's mail, as His Excellency requires time to consider it with a view to making his observations upon it before transmitting it to the Secretary of State.  
I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
[Sd.] J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,  
Colonial Secretary.  
The Honourable T. H. Whitehead.

### TUNG WA HOSPITAL EXTENSION. LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE.

This afternoon a large number of the community, both British and Chinese, assembled at Po Yan Street to witness the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the Tung-Wa Hospital Extension. Amongst those present were the Acting Chief Justice, the Hon. W. M. Goodman, Sir Thomas Jackson, Dr. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer, Dr. Bateson Wright, the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, the Hon. R. D. Ormsby, Director of Public Works, the Hon. E. R. Bellios, C.M.G., the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, the Italian Consul, the Portuguese Consul, Messrs. J. J. Francis, Q.C., F. J. Baderley, W. Whitley, C. W. Duggan, W. D. Bradwood, G. C. Anderson, J. R. Michael, Ho Tung, Ho Fook, J. Dyer Ball, W. Piercy, R. C. Wilcox, A. Seth, C. A. Tomes, F. Brown, J. Lemm, W. Mooney and many others.

His Excellency, accompanied by Lady and Miss Blake, and attended by Captain Saunders, A.D.C., and Lieutenant Blake, A.D.C., arrived shortly after three o'clock and was received by Mr. Ho Tung, who said—  
Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—You have kindly condescended to be present here to-day to assist at a function which, it is hoped, will mark a distinct epoch in the history of the Tung-Wa Hospital. The laying of the foundation stone of the proposed new building to meet the first growing needs of the hospital on the other side of the road marks an event of no insignificant importance to those for whom the Tung-Wa Hospital was primarily founded. With the completion of the building on the site will be seen the adoption of the plan so felicitously suggested by your Excellency for "the better accommodation of women patients" since it is proposed to embrace within its walls wards for the treatment of midwifery cases and an operating room for the more general handling of surgical cases.

Let it should be remembered to a later moment the expression of great obligation under which the Directors of the Hospital have been placed by the very liberal response accorded to their appeal for the funds of this institution, permit me now, first of all, to publicly thank your Excellency for that "hearty desire to assist" which was so nobly promised and fulfilled. It is due to your Excellency that the Chinese community have obtained this valuable site free of cost from Government. Nor are they less grateful to you for opening the subscription list with your generous donation. An example so conspicuously set was sure to be fruitful of good results. In this the Directors have cause for much gratification. The community regardless of race or creed came forward with their contributions with a liberality truly remarkable and within 3 months no less an amount than \$80,000 has been subscribed. To all those who have so generously subscribed we say in the words of the Shi-King "on you henceforth shall ceaseless blessings be." Having regard to the fact that one of the conditions of this free grant of land, which your Excellency has been instrumental in obtaining, is that the building should be completed within 18 months from the date of the grant, the Directors feel that without so much substantial aid from one and all, it would have been practically impossible for them to have been successful in carrying out the proposed enlargement of the hospital now so sorely needed. It would be ungracious of me were I to omit the individual names of certain gentlemen who were particularly energetic in their assistance with the subscription list. I therefore desire to mention the names of Messrs. Lo-chi-tin, Li Yeuk-chuen, Chan Pick-tin, Li Sau-pin, Ho Fook and Ho Kom-tong in this connection.

The Directors remember that when they had the honour of being presented to your Excellency early this year, you stated that you recognized the difficulty of securing the change which means progress and improvement to a people so tenacious of their customs as the Chinese. I think that were we to look back into the history of this institution, there can be little reason to doubt that "Example is better than precept," for, however, deep seated native sentiments might be in favour of unscientific methods of medical treatment, the results of skill and superior methods as practiced by Western nations though slowly have surely found their way into the Tung Wa, and this furnishes an excuse for giving a short sketch of its history.

In 1851 a temple was erected for the reception of ancestral tablets. It soon, however, developed into a kind of native hospital to which Chinese were taken in a moribund condition, and the subsequent history of the I. Tai as the place was then called is one of neglect and misery which happily gave way (in 1861) to the revival of a plan which had been mooted before the establishment of a Chinese hospital. Then, as now, the matter was very warmly taken up by the leading Chinese residents and without difficulty a sum of \$30,000 was subscribed by the Chinese. Preliminary difficulties having been overcome, Earl Granville (in 1869) approved the expenditure towards leveling and preparing a suitable site for the hospital. And so it was that the site in Tai-ping-shan—"this hill of universal peace"—was made "a gift of the Queen to the Chinese Community."

On the 14th February 1872, the Hospital was opened with great pomp and ceremony, Governor Sir Richard Graves McDonnell, who honoured the proceedings by his presence, characterizing it as an event of extreme interest not only to the Chinese Community but to the Community generally. In the concluding portion of his despatch to the Secretary of State sending an account of the ceremony, the Governor prophetically said that he "looked forward with cheerfulness and hope to the future of the Hospital." It would have been a matter of extreme satisfaction could this Father of this Benevolent Institution have lived to witness to-day the vast development of the good work in the inauguration of which he had taken so leading a part.

From its establishment the Tung Wa appeared to have pursued the even tenor of its way until the year of the first outbreak of bubonic plague in Hongkong. It was in 1894 that the Tung Wa was brought so much into prominence and with it the alleged maladministration of the institution. So vigorous was the campaign that was waged against this hospital that for a time it occupied much of the attention of the Executive as well as of the Legislative Council. Ultimately, a commission of Inquiry was appointed in 1896 and the result of its exhaustive labours is to be found within the covers of a blue-book comprising some 200 pages of closely-printed foolscap. While recommending a series of improvements in the internal affairs of the Hospital, the majority of the Commissioners conclude by saying that it "has done excellent work in the past and that, if the improvements they have recommended are adopted, it will be able in the future to continue its good work with still greater efficiency and with increased benefits to the indigent suffering Chinese, for whose welfare the Hospital was established."

The Chinese characteristic tenacity alluded to by your Excellency has in a large measure been overcome to the extent of the adoption of those reforms categorically stated in the reports of our general Visiting Surgeon (Dr. Thomson) for the years 1897, to whom and to whose able and enlightened successor Dr. Chung, the resident surgeon is due the credit of so gratifying and conspicuous a success. A word of praise should be given the Chinese medical practitioners for the harmony with which they have carried on their own good work. Associated with the progress and success of the hospital must be mentioned also the name of our Registrar General, the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G., whose intimate acquaintance and sympathy with the Chinese and the special knowledge he possesses of their needs have been most helpful in securing those reforms which we can boast of to-day.

I have touched on the question of the accommodation of our new building. It is only fitting that a description of its plan should be available to those subscribers who have been unable to be present here to-day to examine the plans which exhibit the scheme for the new extension will be from Po Yan Street leading into a Central Hall, a Chinese architectural characteristic 25' x 23'. There will be the indispensable verandah on all the 4 sides of the building and so it is that the effect of the Central Hall will appear to advantage. The Superintendent's Office and Receiving room will face each other on the left and right of the entrance respectively. In addition to a large ward to accommodate 18 beds on the ground floor there will be the attendants' room, lavatory and clothes store, besides kitchen, all arranged in a most satisfactory manner than now exists in the old hospital.

The first floor is laid out to take in a general ward identical with that on the floor below. And, as I have already mentioned, there will be the special feature of an operating room with top-lights. There will also be 4 small wards which might be used for midwifery cases or for the greater comfort of that class of patients who would prefer to pay for better accommodation. Lavatory, Attendants' Room and all the other necessary conveniences will go to make up the plan of this floor which has been drawn up by the Chinese for the Chinese, overlooking Po Yan, Station and Market Streets. When the building has thus been described, I think it will be generally admitted that the Directors with the cordial cooperation of Drs. Atkinson, Lawson and Thomson, from whom they received valuable suggestions, have given much careful thought to provide a well planned building with light and ventilation for the suffering humanity that will be housed in it.

Summarizing, therefore, the history of the Tung Wa, we find in the first establishment of a permanent institution by the Chinese for the treatment of the sick I have good reason to believe that it is not only the first hospital of its kind in Hongkong, but also throughout China. That it owes its existence to, and is dependent for its enlargement upon, the benevolent spirit of Chinese Merchants and Comrades—the originators of the scheme—generously aided by all other sections of the Community and the helpful influence of a Government ready to do the greatest good to the greatest number. The Tung Wa Hospital shows that the Chinese mind is not insusceptible of good influence, and let us hope that it will long continue in its career of usefulness and so merit the good-will which it has earned from a well-disposed Community. Let us trust also that its example will bear good fruit in the more remote parts of China, principally in the adoption of a scientific treatment of such cases as medical skill can cure and in saying this I look hopefully to the success of our Maternity ward for reducing the present large infantile mortality among the Chinese in Hongkong.

It remains for me now to ask your Excellency to lay the foundation stone of this building which, when ready, will add to the numerous benevolent institutions of this progressive and unique Colony over the destinies of which your Excellency now presides, and as spokesman of the Directorate, to cordially thank your Excellency for the honour you have been pleased to confer upon us by taking part in this afternoon's ceremony, and to express our sincere appreciation of the consideration which your Excellency has shown to the Chinese population of this Colony.

The Governor then proceeded to formally lay the foundation stone, first placing beneath it a bottle containing copies of the three dailies of Hongkong and a number of coins representing the coinage of the day from a cash to a dollar; and the mortar being placed and the stone lowered declared it duly laid.

His Excellency then said—Mr. Ho Tung, I have listened with attention and with very great satisfaction to your address and I assure you that the laying of this foundation stone is a great pleasure to me, for this valuable addition to this excellent charity is a proof not only of the generous benevolence of the Chinese community but also a proof that in Hongkong charity is not bounded by race or class, or creed, for, as you have shown in your address, every creed and race in this community has contributed to this good work (Hear, hear). I congratulate the gentlemen who were especially interested in this collection in having collected so large a sum as \$80,000 in less than three months.

Increased accommodation for females was very much required. And with the removal of the Ko Fong wards the Tung Wah Hospital will take its place as an institution in very respect suitable for the purposes for which it was intended.

I have watched from time to time the returns from the Tung Wa Hospital to see if there was any improvement apparent in the mortality return of those patients who had been treated under the Chinese method as compared with those who have been treated under the European system. As you are aware, in this hospital, the patients are from the same class, there is no separate ward—they are placed side by side and treated under identical conditions—one body by Chinese methods and one by European methods and I find from the return that the number of patients who recovered under the latter is more than double that who recovered under the Chinese system. However, except from your own statement that the Chinese are beginning to realise the benefit of our more scientific system, and it is as gratifying as it is interesting to me to hear from you that the first Chinese hospital of this kind has been established by the Chinese themselves in a British colony. To the tens of thousands of Chinese working men who have come to this Colony the Tung Wah Hospital will show that, under

British rule, these efforts of the charitable are stimulated and encouraged; such results show that the Chinese in Hongkong are not backward in giving sympathy and loving help to their neighbours in time of trouble, when free to follow the natural bent of their inclinations. I would that this proof of humanitarianism should influence the officials of China to desist from the inhuman tortures inflicted daily in their courts. Tortures that degrade a people and disgrace humanity.

I find by the return last issued that in three months this institution received 554 patients. Besides relieving 49,911 at the dispensary it has received 200 destitute people and housed them. These figures speak for themselves and make a satisfaction to the supporters of this institution who will feel that "the charities that heal and soothe and please, lie scattered at the feet of men like flowers."

I look, Mr. Ho Tung, to you and the Directors of this hospital for assistance in the Government in the campaign of Sanitary Reform upon which we have entered. I look to you to assist by showing the Chinese people that, however irritating some measures may be, affecting possibly their personal comfort, it is all for the purpose of ridding this town of Victoria from that terrible plague which has been such a scourge to the Chinese population for the years.

I congratulate you and I congratulate the Directors on the success of your efforts and I pray that he who holds all races and all classes in his hand may make this new building in the town of Victoria a blessing to many thousands of the poorer Chinese inhabitants in Hongkong.

Mr. Ho Tung then said—  
Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before this distinguished Company disperses I have to perform another very pleasing duty in connection with this afternoon's proceedings. On behalf of the Directors of the Hospital I have to ask Lady Blake's kind acceptance of a Commemorative Scroll bearing a Chinese inscription of which I will now proceed to read the translation—  
(Translation.)  
Presented for the gracious acceptance of  
LADY BLAKE.

"Your Ladyship, virtue's own model, is to Hongkong as the sunlight, for lustre and beneficence. Your benevolent spirit and fair deeds of charity are as the breath of Spring to a wide domain. A worthy helpmeet, ever using great talents to further the good work of your husband. As the leaves of the citron and the water from the fresh spring, brought healing to the myriad families, so will the extended relief afforded by this hospital be enjoyed for ages to come. Not alone are the Directors of this hospital grateful for this boon, but the benefit conferred will be held in lasting remembrance by all who will derive therefrom health and long life."

"Blessings extended to the fragrant sea" (i.e. Hongkong) 25th November, 1899.

The Directors of the Tung Wah Hospital, in commemoration of the laying of the foundation stone of the extension of the Hospital.

The Chinese Band afterwards played hearty cheers, accompanied by a furious crackling of fireworks.

Mr. Ho Tung's niece, Miss Ho Kom Tong, during the ceremony presented Miss Blake with a bouquet, Mr. Ho Tung handing another to Lady Blake.

(Copy of inscription on the Silver Trowel.)  
Presented to  
SIR HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE, G.C.M.G.  
by  
The Directors of the Tung Wah Hospital,  
Hongkong, in commemoration of the laying of the foundation stone of the extension of the Hospital.

25th November, 1899.

STRANDING OF THE "SAMSHUI."

ON THE WEST RIVER.

As the West River steamer *Samshui* was proceeding up the West River, having left Hongkong at 5 p.m. last Monday, with an iron lighter in tow. She struck a sand bank, on the bank of the river almost opposite Chungkung and a little above Dosing, on the morning of Wednesday the 22nd instant, at 4 o'clock. After making several unsuccessful attempts to get off, she flew signals of distress

which were answered at 10.30 a.m. by a small launch which was coming round the bend of the river from Wuchow. The lighter was cast loose and anchored a short distance down the stream, and preparations were made to haul the *Samshui* off. These were completed and the *Samshui* floated by 11.45 a.m. After picking up the lighter she was again underway for Wuchow by 12.15, arriving at her destination at 4 p.m. Passengers were allowed an hour ashore and the boat left at 5.15 p.m.

Proceeding down the river, on her return trip to Hongkong, with fine and clear weather at 7.30 she went aground again on a sand bank, about half a mile up the river beyond the one she had previously discovered but on the opposite side of the river, that is on the same bank as the town of Chungkung. From the deck of the steamer the place of the previous incident could be seen. The engines were reversed and an attempt made to refloat the vessel, which were unsuccessful. Matters were allowed to remain until the morning of the 23rd when another attempt was made by lightening her of her ballast stones, which were thrown overboard and the vessel was put on the lighter, the lighter being anchored down the stream. A small launch named the *Sun Chow* attempted to pull her off but did not succeed being far too small for the purpose. At 10.30 a.m. the Canton steamer *Wofoo* from Wuchow, having in sight and was signalled to help. Both steamers then attempted to pull the *Samshui* off but without success. The *Sun Chow* seeing she could not render any more assistance proceeded on her way. As the two steamers could not get the *Samshui* afloat, arrangements were made for the four foreign passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Althusen, Mr. Joseph Walton, M.P. and Mr. R. W. Borthwick on board the *Wofoo* together with their luggage, the latter vessel leaving for Canton at 11.45 a.m. The steamer *Wofoo* belonging to the same company as the *Samshui* was passed at 6.30 p.m. near Suikung, she was signalled to and stopped, a boat from the *Wofoo* reported to the captain of the *Wuchow* the position in which the *Samshui* was lying and expecting relief from them.

*Samshui* was reached at 10 p.m. where the British Consul, Mr. Fox, and the Customs officers very kindly offered any assistance that might be required and furnished the shipwrecked voyagers with some provisions. The *Wofoo* arrived at Canton at 7.30 a.m. on Friday when the passengers disembarked.

The rescued passengers wish to thank the Captains of the *Samshui* and the *Wofoo* for all the kindness and courtesy that was shown them. We understand that the system of carrying cargo on lighters, on the West River is a faulty one because when a steamer gets on a sand bank she is further dragged on by the impetus of the lighter, a big heavy iron one, and which prevents the steamer from immediately overcoming her forward motion. The class of river steamers suitable for this work are those that are now employed on the Yangtze which are

built to draw much less water and at the same time carry cargo.

In the event of the *Wuchow* not being successful in towing the *Samshui* off, it is not improbable that she will have to remain until the river rises in January.

### THE TWO MISSING FUSILIERS. INQUEST AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Yesterday afternoon an inquest was held into the circumstances attending the deaths of Privates Jordan and Jones, particulars of which were recently reported.

Major Riley R. A. M.C. and Major McMahon R. W. F. occupied seats on the bench with Mr. Gompertz, the Acting Coroner.

Inspector Cuthbert had charge of the case and called as the first witness, employed on garrison police duty, who said he knew Private Jordan and had last seen him at 11.20 p.m. on the 14th instant at the Praya East Hotel. He was then in good health and seemed sober. On leaving the Hotel he went in the direction of Blue Buildings. They did not speak to each other. He had not seen him since, nor had he seen the body. When he saw him going to Blue Buildings he was walking steadily along the water front; witness was quite sure that it was Jordan.

Gunner Herring, employed on garrison police duty, said he was on patrol duty on the night of the 14th instant at the Praya East Hotel. He saw a man come out of the Hotel; the last witness told him it was Private Jordan, of "G" Co. Jordan appeared to be sober when he came out and turned towards Blue Buildings, walking along under the verandahs, he was alone. He had not seen the man since. At the time deceased was dressed in khaki and had a stick in his hand; he was walking at a medium pace.

Private Herring said he knew Jordan and had met him at 10.30 p.m. on the 14th instant, between the Post Office and Clock Tower, they only passed the time of day; he was sober at that time. He had not seen him since.

Private Harding R.W.F. gave evidence of having been in Jordan's company, in the Regimental Canteen at 9 p.m. on the 14th inst., where they had had four pots between three men. He was not perfectly sober at that time, and said he was going into the town. That was the last time he had seen him alive, but he had seen the body after it was exhumed. He came to the conclusion that the body was that of Private Jordan because it had a dark brown moustache and the arms were tattooed.

Private Edward Jones gave evidence of having been in Jordan's company in the barrack-room on the night of the 14th inst., and afterwards having gone to the Canteen with him when they had four pots between three of them. Jordan left the Canteen at 9 p.m. with the expressed intention of going into town. He staggered when he got up from the form to go out. He had seen the body of Jordan when it was exhumed, he was also present when the body was exhumed, as they used to be when Jordan was alive.

Major Morris R.W.F. came in at 3.50 p.m. and took the seat beside the Coroner.

P. C. Looock gave evidence of having discovered the body at 7.15 a.m., or thereabouts, on the 18th instant, on the foreshore at the rear of the Naval Yard, with the head and shoulders in the water, the legs and trunk out; it was dressed in khaki; he afterwards moved the body to the Public Mortuary the same day. He was present when Dr. Atkinson saw the body. Could not say whether the body was exhumed; he was sure it was the same body as he had recovered from the harbour.

Dr. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer, gave evidence of having examined the body on the morning of the 18th inst. It had been in the water for some days, the skin was all blanched and sodden, the eyeballs were protruding and on the right temple, beside the eye, was a wound; from appearance it was impossible to say the cause of the wound; might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result of a blow, or coming into contact with some hard substance. It might have been caused by falling from a height, or by the body being struck by an object, or the organs, the stomach was found to be full of food, the heart looked as if death had been from shock, there was a fracture on the left side of the skull, also bruises on the left side at the back of the head corresponding to the position of the fracture. There were no other marks of injury on the body. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to induce the syncope which probably caused death. The fracture might either have been the result



